We the People

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In this Issue . . .

HEARST...WOULD-BE MAKER OF PRESIDENTS
TWENTY-NINE AGAINST 11 MILLION

October 15, 1936 Volume 1, No. 17 Price 10c

To Our Readers

REGARDLESS of the outcome of the balloting in the Nation and in Pennsylvania on November third, there cannot be and will not be any let-up in the campaign to place on our statute books laws guaranteeing social justice, insurance against want and the poorhouse for our needy aged, insurance against unemployment for our wage-earners and the shifting of much of the ever-increasing tax burden on homes and farms to the shoulders of those who have long dodged paying their proper share of the cost of government.

Next January, little more than 60 days hence, a new session of the General Assembly will be convened.

That General Session will have the power to grant or deny a program of remedial social and economic legislation.

If it denies it, it will not be the first time it has voted against the wishes of the people.

It has been denied often in the past because, thanks to a cabal of subsidized newspapers, the people back home were kept in the dark or else deliberately misinformed about the votes of their Senators and Assemblymen.

"We the People" proposes to establish "contact" between the people and their representatives both at Harrisburg and Washington.

It proposes to keep the spotlight of publicity turned full force on all elected public officials—administrative, legislative and judicial.

In order that this job can be done most efficiently and effectively, the publishers of "We the People" propose to print this publication weekly instead of fortnightly as at present.

The proposed change will be made just as soon as practical.

But before doing so, we would like to hear from the readers of this issue of "We the People."

We want to have some assurance that they are interested in the consummation of a legislative program of social and economic justice.

We want to know if that interest is strong enough to warrant "We The People" in making the proposed change.

As a test of that interest "We the People" asks the readers of this issue to sign and send in the postcard contained in this issue.

Postage on the postcard will be paid by "We the People." The only obligation assumed is clearly set forth on the card: If a weekly publication is decided upon, the signer will become a carrier-subscriber and will pay the boy who delivers "We the People" the sum of five cents per week.

"We the People" will in addition to carrying the latest news on the campaign for social and economic justice, continue to publish interesting articles about Pennsylvania, its history, its great and near great persons and enterprises, its industries and its great agricultural undertakings.

It will also review all the current weekly happenings in Pennsylvania.

It will highlight the important facts and people in industry, business, medicine, law, art, music, science, sports and other fields of enterprise.

Pennsylvania is not only a great Commonwealth. In size, resources and population, it is larger than many nations.

This Important Commonwealth deserves its own paper to report its Important Facts to its Important People—which means you and your neighbor, the common citizens of our Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania is worth learning more about.

Pennsylvania is worth doing more about.

So be sure to send in the Postcard at once.

Sign it and drop it in the mail box today.

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W.R.HEARST
WOULD-BE MAKER OF PRESIDENTS

INTO Topeka, Kansas, one winter day last December, there rolled a special train of two private cars and a chartered Pullman.

Astonished Topekans soon learned that the cars carried William Randolph Hearst, Actress Marion Davies, Arthur Brisbane, Eleanor Medill Patterson, editor of Hearst's Washington Herald, and Paul Block, second-fiddle publisher to Mr. Hearst.

William Randolph Hearst had come to Topeka to look over the man he had picked as his candidate for President of the United States—to inspect him personally, as he would inspect an art work or a newspaper he might buy, before putting on him the final stamp of approval.

Hearst and his coterie descended on the Governor's Mansion for luncheon.

Emerging from the Mansion, Hearst and Landon had their pictures taken together on the snowy sidewalk outside the mansion. Then Mr. Hearst and his band of pilgrims exulted over their new acquisition:

"I think he's marvelous," said Hearst.

"He's marvelous," parroted Block. "An even bigger man than I had previously thought."

"I thought of Lincoln," chimed in "Cissy" Patterson.

Old Arthur Brisbane gave out some nice words too. Later, in private conversation, reported Fortune Magazine, he reputedly "reverted to race track realism: 'He's a good selling-plater,' which means a consistent winner for second-rate stakes."

But Hearst, with ambitions to be the American President-maker, was apparently not so interested in how good the horse was as in how well he would take direction.

Hearst whooped up his publicity campaign for Landon. To the tyrant aristocrats of the East, the munitions-making duPonts, the oil-rich Pews and Rockefellers, to Morgan and Mellon, the money-bags, who had neither the political nor the publicity sense to find a candidate to oppose Roosevelt, William Randolph Hearst sold the new acquisition in his stable.

In the jargon of the sporting world, these gentlemen were given "a piece" in Hearst's candidate.

Hearst put Landon over at Cleveland, with the backing of these Eastern plutocrats. Then, for good measure, he had his former employe, Frank Knox, nominated as Vice President.

Hearst has supported candidates of many parties, as suited his convenience. In politics, as in everything else, Hearst has shifted as suited his taste and his pocketbook. He created one war, the Spanish-American, almost single-handed. He has endorsed various Mexican Governments when they seemed likely to add to the more than 1,000,000 acres he owns in Mexico; he has likewise done his best to embroil the U. S. in war with Mexico when Mexican governments were not friendly to him. He wrote signed articles favoring the Communist regime in its early stages, when the Communists favored the German cause; when Germany broke with Soviet Russia, and when a Hearst corporation got a $400,000-per-year publicity contract with the Hitler government, Hearst began lambasting the Communists.

Hearst came out frequently against the during the in- with blasts the utility lobby utilities; yet Wheeler-Rayburn vestigation of vealed that Howell against the ated Gas & Electric bill, it was re- the pro-utility editor- Hopson of Associ- ials that William Ran- practically dictated dolph Hearst signed.

So it is with Hearst in politics.

He was against Roosevelt before Chicago. But after the nomination, when Hearst saw that Roosevelt would be extremely popular, he trailed along with his support.

As soon as the New Deal administration showed that it would treat Hearst just the same as it treated any other man, he began shooting poison against Roosevelt.

Hearst has **supported** many candidates. But Hearst **made** Landon a candidate. Hearst picked him; Hearst built him up; Hearst sold him to the duPonts, the Pews, and the Morgans. Landon is Hearst's man.

What sort of a man is the man who picked Landon as a candidate, and now offers him to America.

Son of Wealth

William Randolph Hearst is the wealthy son of an extremely wealthy father.

He was used to getting anything he wanted as a child.

Hearst is now a child in temperament, though an old man in years. He is the most dangerous thing in the world: a child with a vast inherited fortune to use as a toy. That in playing with his toys, he also plays with the lives of millions of people, means not a thing to Hearst. Men have died of fever in the Cuban swamps because of Hearst's little games; other men have eked out a living on miserable wages; a President was assassinated because of Hearst's incitement, and a Mayor of New York was shot—but none of these things means anything to the old-man child who plays with his millions as a younger child would play with blocks.

Hearst's characteristics are typically childish. He has a child's curiosity; a child's belief that what he wants to be true is true; a child's sharpness, unblunted by moral responsibility; a child's wanton cruelty. **And he has one of the greatest fortunes in the world.**

He is the highest-salaried executive in America, drawing $500,000 a year salary from his publishing business. But that is a trifling amount compared to what he draws from his other ventures.

The Hearst fortune is estimated at between $250,000,000 and $500,000,000.

Hearst's empire consists of about 30 newspapers and 13 magazines, some ostensibly owned by other interests; paper companies owned in association with the Rothmere yellow press of England; a radio chain of eight stations; film and theater investments, including a movie company starring Marion Davies, and a newsreel company; cattle and fruit ranches; canning and packing plants; real estate and mining properties.

William Randolph Hearst is the nearest approach to an English landed nobleman that we have in America. He lives in baronial splendor in his estate at San Simeon, California, else at Wyntoon, in the California mountains. Or he may drop over to his St. Donat's Castle in Wales; or at any of the hideout apartments he owns in New York.

Lord of Land

San Simeon ranch contains 270,000 acres (1200 sq. mi.) and stretches 50 miles along the California coast. Here is a jumble of Spanish castles, filled with millions of dollars worth of knick-knacks and art that Hearst is continually picking up from all over the world. Here his guests may ride Hearst horses, swim in the Hearst pool, look at the private Hearst zoo, and gather for dinner in the Hearst banquet hall, where the apostle of "Buy American" serves the choicest of Old World wines. Here the guests may watch San Simeon's chatelaine, Marion Davies, come down from her "Celestial Suite," in which hangs an old master Madonna—part of Hearst's art collection—and sit at the Lord of San Simeon's right, while a footman serves her dog "Ghandi" cuts of turkey from a silver service plate.

Here master and guests live in splendor, while the servants are housed in shacks out of sight at the foot of the hill. At one time they did not receive their wages for several months, until a Department of Labor investigator looked into the matter.

Or Hearst might be staying at the new village he is building for himself in the California mountains, Wyntoon, an estate of a mere 50,000 acres.

But that is merely a small piece of Hearst's real estate. He owns some $37,000,000 worth of

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New York real estate. But that is still just a portion of it.

For in Mexico Hearst owns some 1,500,000 acres of land—including the 900,000-acre Babicora cattle ranch, the 260,000 acres of hardwood timber land at Vera Cruz, the 350,000-acre chicle ranch at Campeche, and other oil land.

Besides this are the thousands of acres owned by the Homestake Mining Company, foundation of the Hearst fortunes, at Lead, South Dakota, and the more than 200 square miles owned by the Cerro de Pasco Copper Company of Peru, in which Hearst has major holdings. Nor does it include his interest in American Metals Company, which is an international syndicate in which British, Morgan and Guggenheim interests join him in owning mining properties in the United States, Canada, South America, Asia, and particularly the Roan Antelope mines of Rhodesia, Africa, a huge copper company exploiting native Kaffir labor.

In land alone Hearst owns more acreage than the total acreage of each of eight States of the Union.

This is the resurrected feudal lord, whose wealth is inherited from the shady business and political dealings of the late Senator George Hearst. This is the man whose raucous wealth, crude force and noisy demagoguery have made his so-called newspapers little more than a gigantic chainstore selling political and economic nostrums to protect his vast fortunes.

Hearst—War Lord

There are two kinds of wars. One is war between nations—war that kills and destroys. The other is the war our President fought against Depression—a war that saved lives instead of killing men, a war that built up America instead of allowing America to be destroyed.

Hearst willingly led America into one war, the Spanish-American, because he needed circulation for his first New York newspaper at the time. Hearst opposed the other war, the President's war on Depression, because he was afraid it would increase the taxes on his vast fortune. For this reason Hearst has consistenly sneered at WPA jobs, and at WPA workers.

Hearst has sneered at WPA and relief is being "wasteful." Apparently anything that taxes his vast fortune is "wasteful," even though the money spent prevents a greater waste in human lives.

He claims that relief and WPA—the war on Depression—is costing too much money. Yet the Spanish-American War, which Hearst forced on us, has cost far more than our war against Depression has cost.

Even in 1897 Hearst had developed his lying tactics. A famed example is his telegraphic correspondence with Frederick Remington, illustrator, whom he sent to Cuba to cover the "revolution" against Spain. Hearst was counting on using Spanish "atrocities" to foment the war, of which a newspaperman of that period said he "rather liked the idea of a war—not a big one, but one that would arouse interest and give him a chance to gauge the reflex in his circulation figures."

Hearst being burned in effigy after McKinley's assassination.

CULVER SERVICE

President McKinley lying in state—killed by a Hearst-inspired assassination.

Remington found no revolution in Cuba. He sent this wire back to Hearst:

W. R. HEARST,
JOURNAL, NEW YORK.
EVERYTHING IS QUIET. THERE IS NO TROUBLE HERE. THERE WILL BE NO WAR. I WISH TO RETURN. REMINGTON.

And Hearst immediately wired back:

REMINGTON,
HAVANA.
PLEASE REMAIN. YOU FURNISH THE PICTURES AND I'LL FURNISH THE WAR.
HEARST.

Hearst did furnish the war. And as late as 1934 the pensions from the Spanish-American War were costing more than $55,000,000 a year. These pensions have already cost a billion dollars. Nor does this account for the loss of manhood, dead of fever or bullets in the Cuban swamps.

But what did the cost of the war in lives or money mean to Hearst? His New York Journal went into the war with a circulation of only 430,000. It came out of the war with a circulation of more than 1,000,000.

The war on Depression does not have the same effect on Hearst papers. Therefore, it is "wasteful."

Landon on Relief. Perhaps one reason Mr. Hearst picked up Governor Landon as his Presidential candidate is that Landon's views on the "wastefulness" of relief jobs follow Hearst's views.

Look at Landon's relief policy in his home county in Kansas, Montgomery County. In 1935, according to the county poor commissioner, the U. S. bore 84 percent of the relief cost in Landon's home county. The county bore 15 percent. And the State of Kansas, under Governor Landon, bore eight-tenths of 1 percent.

The State of Kansas, in the last three years, has contributed an average of 71 cents per year to each of its indigents on relief—or one-fifth of a cent a day. In Landon's home county the unemployable on relief get an average of $1.20 a week. After rent and medical expenses are deducted by the poor board, it leaves them about 68 cents a week to live on.

And to give its unemployed even this pittance, with the help of Federal funds, Landon's home county had to get itself deep into debt. For Landon refused to cut the red tape of his famous "cash-basis" law—even to prevent people from starving.

Landon is certainly the ideal candidate to cut out the sort of "waste" Hearst bellows against.

How will Landon stand if Hearst soon wants another "profit" war, like his war with Spain, instead of a "waste" war, like Roosevelt's war against Depression and starvation?

Hearst—Enemy of Labor

The only time labor has been able to get anything from William Randolph Hearst is when it has been so strongly unionized—as the printing pressmen on his papers, and the linotypers—that Hearst has had to accede to its demands.

Elsewhere in the Hearst properties, labor has had to take its kicks in the face without complaints.

A typical Hearst enterprise is the Homestake Mining Company at Lead, South Dakota. The Hearsts have owned this mine ever since Senator George Hearst bought it for $80,000 in 1877. Net earnings of Homestake in 1934 were $7,104,342. How do the workers at Lead live?

In 1909 Hearst broke the union at Homestake. He locked out every union man, and began importing labor, running workers in under protection of 100 armed guards. The union was licked. Said George Creel in Harper's Weekly: "Every worker, when accepted, signs an agreement not to become a member of any labor union. In order to see that he keeps this agreement, a very thorough system of espionage is maintained, not only by detectives, but through a spy system."

Lead today harbors 8,000 inhabitants, every one of them dependent on the mining company. They are thoroughly whipped into shape after years of Hearst rule. Says Frederick Lundberg in his book, "Imperial Hearst":

"The people of Lead are afraid to look at visitors. The casual traveler who secures entry into Lead upon one pretext or another is immediately enmeshed in a network of spies. He must stay at a Hearst hotel (no resident is allowed to take in boarders or lodgers); shop at the Hearst Mercantile Company; be entertained at the Recreation Center, where there is a movie theater, billiard and pool rooms, card rooms, bowling alleys and a gymnasium and swimming tank. All the services are free, except the movies, which cost 10 cents. The visitor moves about among suspicious people who studiously take no notice of him. They are all quiet, well-behaved and completely lacking in initiative. Here, in microcosm, is the totalitarian state, a citizenry contented with what it has because it is afraid of something worse."

These are the labor conditions which Fascist Hearst admires.

Landon on Labor. Which again makes Landon an ideal candidate from the Hearst point of view. When Hearst sent his men in to investigate Landon, to see whether he would suit Hearst, they must have brought back the report of how Lan-

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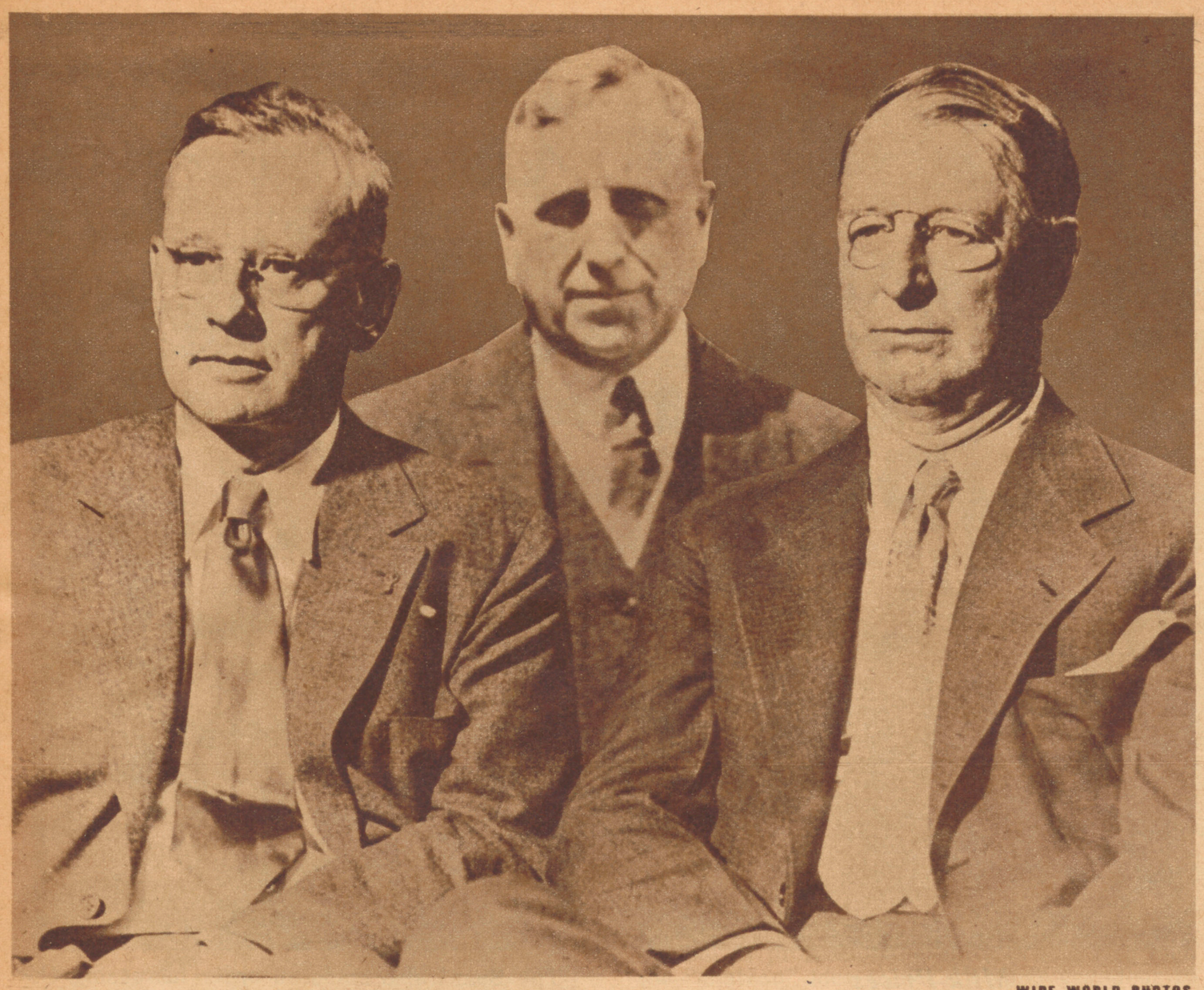

WIDE WORLD PHOTOS

Hearst with his man Landon and his former employe Knox.

don sent troops in to break the strike of lead and zinc miners in Kansas in June, 1935.

The miners struck, not for higher wages or shorter hours, but for recognition of the union, and primarily for safer working conditions. Blasting in the mines raises a silica dust which will kill a miner in about eight years. Kansas mine safety laws apply only to coal mining—not to hard-rock mines.

When the operators asked for them, Landon sent in National Guard units. Martial law was declared. The mines were opened to non-union labor. Only two pickets were allowed to each mine. After seven weeks' duty, costing the State $750 a day, the troops were called off. In their place were armed guards and 25 special deputies—an arrangement that has Landon's approval.

At the height of the strike, Senator Arthur Capper (Landon supporter) printed the following quotation in his paper, the Topeka Daily Capital. It was uttered by Colonel Charles H. Browne:

"They'll know what to expect if they get out of hand again. We'll put men in jail, and there will be no bonds and no attorneys to delay matters. A military court doesn't operate that way."

Landon's labor record is satisfactory to Hearst. Landon backed it up with his acceptance speech, in which he blessed the company union. It is generally considered that that part of the speech was dictated by the American Iron & Steel Institute, through Landon's uncle, William Mossman, publicity man and lobbyist for Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation.

Hearst—Inciter of Assassination

Hearst hated McKinley because McKinley did not jump quickly enough into the Spanish-American War, which Hearst wanted to boost his New York Journal circulation. The attacks were the same vicious type which Hearst now sponsors against Roosevelt, whom he hates because Hearst is taxed the same as any other rich man.

In 1901 when Governor Goebbels of Kentucky was assassinated, Ambrose Bierce wrote a political poem for Hearst's New York Journal containing these deadly lines:

The bullet that pierced Goebbel's breast
Can not be found in all the West;
Good reason, it is speeding here
To stretch McKinley on his bier.

Meantime, Arthur Brisbane came out in an editorial that virtually urged political assassination. Said this Journal editorial in part:

"Was not the history of the world changed when Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, was murdered? Left unmurdered, he might have reigned long past the day that Alexander the Great died and went under the ground. If Alexander had died before his father, who would have conquered Persia and provided such fine historic reading?

"If Cromwell had not decided to remove the head of Charles I from his lace collar, would England be what she is today—a really free nation and genuine republic?

"The murder of Caesar certainly changed the history of Europe.

"When wise old sayings, such as that of Disraeli are taken up, it is worth while, instead of swallowing them whole, to analyze them. WE INVITE OUR READERS TO THINK OVER THIS QUESTION. The time devoted will not be wasted."

In an editorial after McKinley's re-election, the Hearst Journal declared: "If bad men cannot be got rid of except by killing, then the killing must be done."

On September 6, 1901, President McKinley was shot down by Leon Csolgosz, while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

Hearst was burned in effigy all over the country. New York newspapers, except Mr. Hearst's, reported that the assassin had on his person a copy of the Journal in which McKinley was assailed.

In his first message to Congress, President Theodore Roosevelt referred to McKinley's assassin as "a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped."

For those who did not understand whom he meant, Elihu Root later said: "I say by the President's authority, that in speaking these words, with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, **he had Mr. Hearst specifically in mind."**

The Hearst of today is no different than the Hearst of then—if anything, more bitter. It is not surprising that he descends today to the meanest lies and the basest calumny against President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is no more surprising to see one whom Mr. Hearst has consistently backed, one who gambled in silver, one of the commodities of which Mr. Hearst's mines are a large producer, one who is waging a campaign to cut into President Roosevelt's vote with a third party, come out for "bullets instead of ballots."

Hearst—Menace to Education

Hearst is probably the wickedest enemy the teachers of this country has. He has despised educators, from the day he was expelled from Harvard for offering the lowest insult his brain could devise to its professors, until this day.

Said Dr. Charles A. Beard, distinguished American historian, in his preface to Lundberg's book, "Imperial Hearst":

"For years the Hearst papers, with characteristic disregard for truth, have been attacking leaders in American education—such men as Professor Charles H. Judd and President Hutchins, of Chicago University, President Chase, of New York University, and President Graham, of North Carolina University. Hearst has been calling them communists and enemies of the American Republic. He has fostered red scares and made drives on the public schools, alleging that they were centers of disloyalty and sedition. Men favoring Hearst's methods went to the convention of superintendents at Atlantic City in 1935, with a view to winning educational endorsement of a Hearst campaign. It was thought that teachers were 'timid' and could easily be herded into the Hearst camp—thus adding moral strength to Hearst sensationalism, and increasing the circulation of the yellow press.

"With the deadly swiftness of the lightning's flash, teachers denounced Hearst at Atlantic City, and sent his henchmen scurrying for cover. Accustomed to raking the underworld and intimidating political gangsters, Hearst there had his first encounter with an organization of men and women trained in the nobler traditions of American life, and found out what they thought of him."

Hearst still feels as he did then about teachers. They are pawns to be played by him.

Some teachers may have derived comfort from the lip service Governor Landon paid to freedom of thought in his Chautauqua speech. **But it is cold comfort when teachers consider Landon's actual record on education in his home State of Kansas.**

In 1931, Kansas school teachers were paid a total of $22,900,000. In 1935, they got $16,384,579. Their pay had been cut 28.4 percent under Landon. Not a cent of State aid went to the primary and secondary schools, putting Kansas 48th in that respect.

While Governor Landon has been in office, Kansas has fallen from 15th to 27th among the States in expenditures for education. The State appropriation for the University of Kansas was cut 23.7 percent by the Landon administration.

In Kansas there are 7,000 teachers, teaching 170,000 children in one-room schoolhouses, who make a year-round average of $37.79 a month—**equal to less than $10 a week.** Pay for women school teachers in the city grade schools of Kansas is about $25 a week. High school teachers in the big cities get $32.50 a week.

That is the rating Kansas puts on education under Governor Landon. It is a rating of which Mr. Hearst might well approve.

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Hearst Spanish Castle at San Simeon.

MILK:

CONTROL PRICES INCOME

IN Pennsylvania's big agricultural industry, the dairy industry ranks first. Some 45,000 of her farmers specialize in dairying. Almost every farmer has at least one finger in the milk industry, for milk is one of the regular, year in and year out, year-long sidelines of almost every farmer.

Every dairy farmer who hopes to prosper must watch his books. Every dairy farmer who hopes to prosper keeps a check on what his cows are producing; and a cow that does not produce a profit has no right in a dairy stable.

By the same token, every dairy farmer, and every farmer who sells milk as one of the normal products of his farm, should keep the same kind of check on his government.

Governments are not made for money profit alone. Many other things enter in. But a dairy farmer will understand that a government that cannot conduct a country so that the nation or State as a whole—the national income or a State income, the income of all the people—is being conducted at a profit has no appeal to the people of that nation or of that State.

In Pennsylvania the dairy farmer can watch a special agency that was created for the benefit of all milk producers and all milk consumers. That agency is the Milk Control Board, which began operations in 1933.

The Milk Control Board has a vast responsibility in seeing that the milk producers of Pennsylvania get a fair profit for their product.

And the milk-producing farmers of this State have a very simple way of checking up the efficiency of their Milk Control Board.

They can do it by looking at the cash income earned by the milk-producing farmers of this State. Here are the figures they will be interested in reading. Milk income:

1932	$70,648,000
1933	72,407,000
1934	83,776,000
1935	92,776,000
1936 (estimated)	107,000,000

The estimated 1936 income is calculated from income to date and the expectancy for that income until the end of the year.

In other words, the net increase in cash income for the first two years of the Earle Administration over the income for 1932 will be, at the end of this year, more than $50,000,000.

What are the reasons for this higher income on milk products? There are several of them. One of them is higher prices.

THOMAS McINNERNEY
$187,000-a-year head of the National Dairy Monopoly. Milk Control costs less than his salary.

Milk Prices

The income the farmer gets from his milk sales depends on several things: its classification (which will be considered later), the price he gets from the milk companies, and the amount charged him for shipping the milk.

The present Milk Control Board under the Earle Administration has steadily kept in mind the fact that the farmer had been short-changed under the old dispensations, and that it was time for him to be getting a fair deal on his milk prices.

Thus when the Board was preparing its latest order on milk prices, to increase the price on quarts one cent, the Milk Board went down to Philadelphia where several hundred representatives of consumers and milk companies had gathered in the Mayor's office to protest the increase.

There were rumors of a milk strike in the air.

Milk Board Chairman Howard Eisaman and Boardmember John J. Snyder faced those 300 persons and literally sold them on the necessity of a price increase for the State's milk producing farmers.

When they assured those persons that the entire benefit of the price increase would go to the farmers, that not one penny of the increase would go to anyone but the farmers, and when they painted the picture of the farmers' need for this price increase, there was not one dissenting voice to object to the proposed increase.

The farmer of this State has a real friend in the Milk Control Board.

Because the contemplated price increase provided for a one cent increase on quarts, a half cent increase on wholesale milk, and no increase on pints, the net increase works out to some 38 cents to the farmer on a hundredweight. On that increase the dealer will take in some 33 cents more per hundredweight from the consumer. But he pays to the farmer 38 cents more per hundredweight.

This new order, No. 28, will mean an increase to farmers of $10,500,000 per year—$30,000 a day—on milk sold to dealers and direct to Pennsylvania consumers.

But besides the matter of the price paid to the farmer, another factor enters into his net cash return. That is the amount deducted from the country farmer whose milk goes through a receiving station.

The Earle Milk Control Board reduced by 15 cents the difference that the receiving station, or country farmer, had to pay for having his milk shipped to the dealer, and the cost to the direct-shipping farmer. This Order No. 24, dated January 16, 1936, superseded the order of the old Pinchot Milk Control Board.

The Control Board fought a 5-week legal battle in Harrisburg last Fall to prove that the milk monopolists were making excess deductions for receiving station operations and freight to the cities.

The Board also made an order increasing the price of 3.5 milk used for table cream from an average of $1.20 to $1.80 per hundredweight.

It also increased the price of milk used in the manufacture of ice cream by 20c per hundredweight. It increased the price of milk used in making butter by 20c. It did this to right an injustice at which the Pinchot Board had winked. The dealer was getting the skim milk from butter-making free under the Pinchot Board. The Earle Board required the dealer to pay 20c a hundredweight for this skim milk, which before had represented sheer "velvet" to the dealer.

The Earle Milk Control Board, in Order No. 17, changed another Pinchot Board rule, and required a higher price from the fluid milk dealers, who buy from farmers who are required to meet higher sanitary standards—therefore more expensive standards—than other milk producers.

Plugging the Leaks

One of the most lucrative games of the milk monopolist (and do you realize that in Pennsylvania more than 54 percent of the milk is sold by less than one percent of the dealers?) had been to allow the farmers' rightful cash return from milk to dribble away through scores of little leaks. Each little leak took its dribble out of the farmer's pocketbook, and into the bulging cash registers of the milk monopolists.

The Earle Milk Control Board inaugurated a steady, systematic program of plugging up these leaks.

Unaccounted-for Milk. Under the old Pinchot Board, the dealer could pay for milk which he could not account for by assuming that it fell in the lowest classification. Suppose you shipped 1,000 lbs. of milk to a dealer. He classified 850 lbs. of it correctly, and paid you accordingly. But then he said: "I'm sorry, there's 150 lbs. I can't account for. I don't know where it went, I don't know how it was used. So instead of paying you for it under Class I, I'll pay for it under my lowest classification."

Such a practice put a premium on dishonesty. It put a premium on jockeying the farmer into a false position. It put a premium on sharp practices to swell the earnings and the salaries of the millionaire stockmarket gamblers who formed the huge milk holding companies in Wall Street.

The present Earle Board went to the root of the matter in a commonsense order. The Board said to the dealer: "If you are careless in accounting for your milk, then by rights you, and not the farmer, should be the one to suffer through your carelessness. Hereafter, instead of paying for milk you cannot account for under the lowest possible class, you will pay for that milk under Class I.

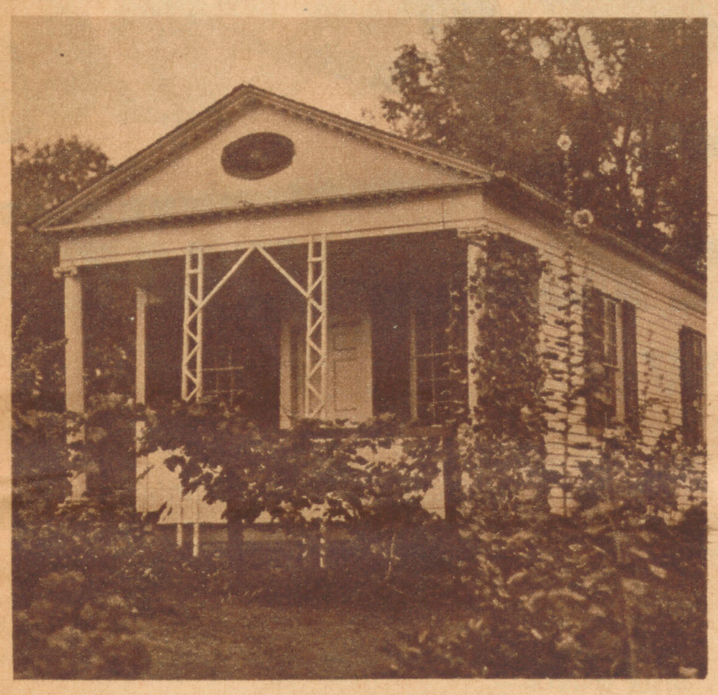
It is remarkable how careful the dealers suddenly became in accounting for every quart of milk received. Carelessness no longer meant extra profits.

(Continued on page 12)

Montrose

Pennsylvania Town a Living Museum of Thomas Jefferson's Architecture

The Town Hall Now Being Restored



Lawyer's Office

THOMAS JEFFERSON never saw it but verily his town is in Pennsylvania.

Montrose, in northern Pennsylvania, is literally a living museum of the style inaugurated by Thomas Jefferson, America's first great architect.

If you arrive at Montrose in the evening in the moonlight, you will find yourself transported back into the thirties of the nineteenth century.

The shadows of the leafy town make animated patterns upon the white surfaces of pure repose that characterize Thomas Jefferson's style of architecture.

Montrose with its white homes set amidst the green of arching maples has that singular flavor that we like to feel is pure American.

Despite several disastrous fires that despoiled the central portion of the business section, the residential avenues of the town have happily been spared.

Anyone familiar with the Western Reserve section in Ohio will remember scattered examples of architecture akin to that of Montrose. No one place, however, in the old "fire lands" has so many specimens of Jeffersonian architecture or buildings in such a fine state of preservation.

Moreover, while the houses in Ohio's Western Reserve have been discussed frequently in architectural magazines and books, Montrose has evidently been undiscovered by the professional architectural writers.

Montrose probably exists as a living museum of Jeffersonian architecture, or the Green Revival, because industrial ambition has not molested its pristine state.

The homes of Montrose remained as they were built originally. No one seems to have been obliged to express his material "success" through an imitation of a French chateau.

For in the period opening with the eighties when industrial fortunes were in the making, we departed from our native style of domestic architecture. Men of substance thought to build themselves mansions. The rapidly increasing number of professional architects sold rich men the "chateau" idea to declare their grandeur to the world.

At that time the Jeffersonian or Greek revival type of architecture such as one finds in Montrose was derided as "Carpenter's Classic."

Within the past few years, there has been a gradual return to appreciation of the typical Montrose house which represents America's only contribution to domestic architecture.

To find the reason for the beauty of Montrose one must go back to Revolutionary times.

There are two significant facts in tracing the source of the romantic charm of Montrose.

One fact is simply stated: **Montrose was not settled until after the Revolution.**

The reason for this was that for many decades

An Entrance

prior to the Revolution, Pennsylvania had experienced a bitter civil war; the first war between the states—Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

The story of the Pennamite Wars in the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania is too long to repeat here.

Suffice it to say, that after bloodshed and hatred, one Captain Bartlett Hinds, formerly an officer of the Revolution, originally of Boston but then residing in South Hampton, Long Island, came into what is now Montrose as an owner and agent of lands for the State of Connecticut in 1800.

Thus was Montrose founded.

Others from Connecticut and Long Island followed. But the end of the civil war was not yet. Captain Hinds suffered bodily harm before the claims were adjusted and clear title given to the lands of the settlers.

Many of the hardy New England pioneers that settled in Montrose were born in the eighteenth century and lived on beyond the mid-nineteenth century.

When the land titles were clear and they began to build permanent homes, the prevailing style of domestic architecture was that originated by Thomas Jefferson, and not the so-called "Colonial" architecture of pre-Revolutionary times.

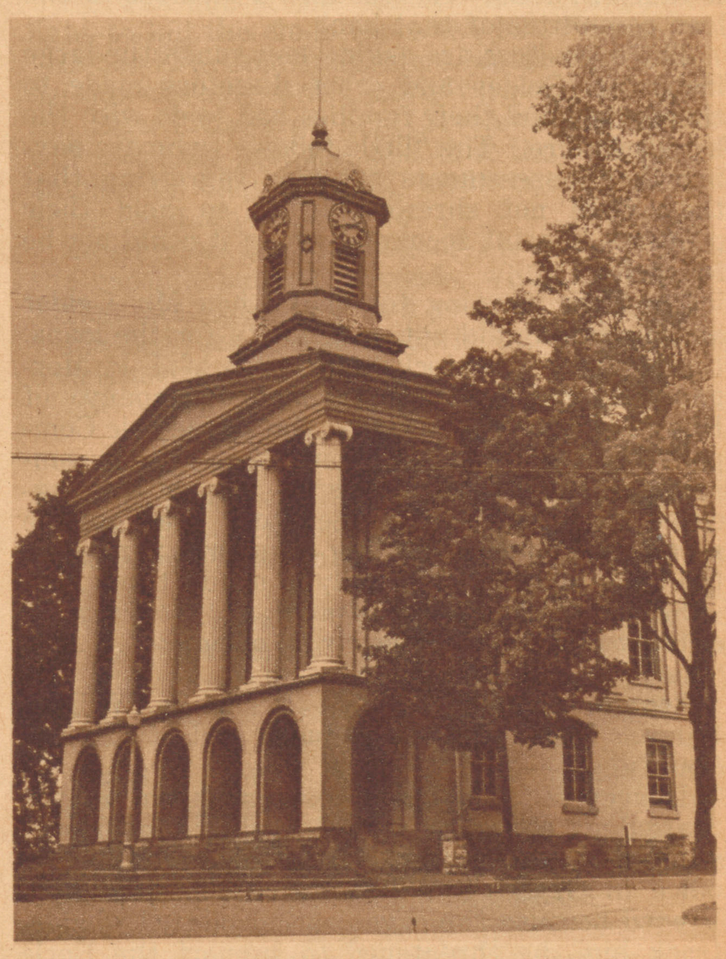
Now the second reason for Montrose's beauty is found: **Thomas Jefferson.**

One must retrace the history of Thomas Jefferson, as our first great American architect, to understand the building of Montrose.

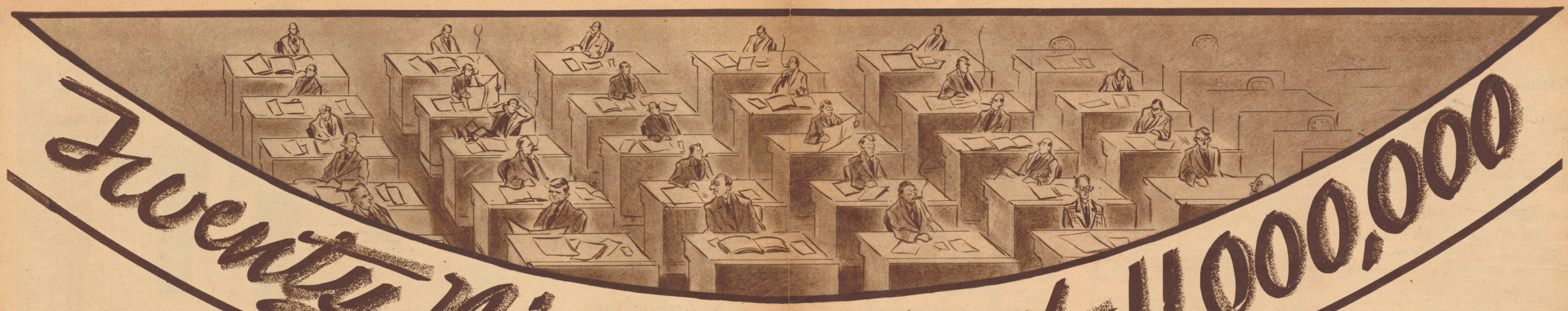
Jefferson's background of a classical education gave him a passion for order and co-ordination. His study of Palladio's "Four Books of Architecture" provided the best illustrations of the buildings of ancient Rome available in his time.

Thus when Jefferson came to design Monticello at the age of 26, he turned to the archi-

(Continued on Page 14)



County Court House



Twenty-Nine Against 11,000,000

TWENTY-NINE men in the State Senate are combined in a conspiracy to deny 11,000,000 Pennsylvanians the social and economic legislation they should have.

These 29 men are the Republican Senators.

A majority of them have conspired against the 11,000,000 people of this State at the behest of a small bloc of utility racketeers, industrialists, stock jobbers, and milk monopolists.

These men act as they do because they are hirelings of those powers of privilege.

For your interest and education are printed below the facts showing just how these 29 Senators are controlled by the selfish interests which are denying you legislation you need and want.

Read these facts—then act.

Frederick T. Gelder. Residence, Forest City, Susquehanna County. Editor and publisher of the Forest City News and Carbondale Leader. District (23rd) includes Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming Counties.

Senator Gelder is a "utility senator." Utility magnates place his name near the head of all lists of "deliverable" senators.

The "reason" for Senator Gelder's "loyalty" to the utility interests may be found in the advertising columns of his two newspapers. Electric power ads, Mellon corporation ads, and ads of the big gasoline companies make their regular appearance in these two newspapers.

Gelder voted against the chain store tax bill.

It may be a coincidence, but among Gelder's profitable advertising accounts are the A. & P. stores and the American Stores.

But the people right in Mr. Gelder's home town of Forest City can probably tell you another story about Frederick T. Gelder. Gelder was vice president of the Forest City National Bank when it failed in 1933. He was also a member of the loan committee of that bank.

The depositors are asking how much the large loans Mr. Gelder and other directors made to themselves and their families had to do with the bank's failure. The "little fellows" who are paying their assessments are also regretting that they were not shrewd enough to hold their property in joint accounts, where it could not be touched.

They are learning too that when Mr. Gelder and his family did put up security for the loans, the security was stocks and bonds of J. P. Morgan's United Gas Improvement Company, of Howell Hopson's Associated Gas & Electric Company, and of various other huge utility companies. The citizens of Forest City may be excused for wondering how Senator Gelder got the securities of utility holding companies; and why the bank invested so heavily in utility bonds.

Senator Gelder's opponent in the November 3 election is Harry W. Vosburgh, of Sayre.

Senator Laning Harvey. Residence, Wilkes-Barre. District (21st) includes part of Luzerne County.

Harvey is finishing his second term in the State Senate, having been elected by the Grundy wing of the Republican party. He maintains an office in Grundy's Wilkes-Barre office building. Peeved because the organization plotted to sidetrack him, he threatened to support the Earle program of social legislation. His belligerency faded quickly when lobbyists of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, one of the State's largest utilities, got his son a job with the power trust.

His seat is being sought by Dr. Leo Mundy, prominent Wilkes-Barre surgeon.

Senator Andrew J. Sordoni. Residence, Fortyfort. District (20th) includes part of Luzerne County.

Sordoni has become a millionaire out of the profits of his construction contracts with the utilities. He got his start as a contractor on a "cost-plus" basis with the Philadelphia United Gas Improvement, one of J. P. Morgan's utility companies.

He enjoys a monopoly on contract work for the Commonwealth Telephone Company, in which concern he is a directing executive. He is violently against all labor and social legislation. He is blatantly open shop. He attended the Senate infrequently, but was always on hand when utility legislation threatened.

Senator John R. K. Scott. Residence, Philadelphia. His district (3rd) includes the 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 16th and 18th wards of Philadelphia.

The Town Meeting party in 1918 said: "This man, John R. K. Scott, is the archtype of everything degrading in political and public affairs. His record as a criminal lawyer in the Philadelphia courts is the most astounding record of the defender and protector of vice and crime that any man has ever fastened upon himself in this city. In ten years he has defended 2,000 cases, reeking with filth, shame and blood. His office is the refuge of criminals and crooks of the underworld. In public life he displays neither principle or scruple."

The Town Meeting came out against Scott in 1918 because he was then running for Lieutenant-Governor. They said he only wanted his job to get on the Board of Pardons and free all his criminal clients whom even his glib tongue could not get off, but who went to the penitentiary.

Scott has often been severely criticized for unethical conduct. The Journal of Commerce in Philadelphia in 1914 called him "the unspeakable Scott."

Scott was McClure's lawyer during McClure's trial and conviction for conspiracy in operating a huge rum, gambling and vice ring in Delaware County. During the trial of McClure, Federal Judge Welsh said of Scott's procedure during the trial: "This is the most unseemly spectacle I have ever seen in a court of justice."

In 1913 it was said of him in the Philadelphia North American that he employed ambulance chasers, that he defended men who engaged in the white slave traffic, and that he was chairman of the "pickling" committee of the House for killing all reform measures.

The Central Labor Union of Philadelphia years ago branded him unfair for his hate-filled, anti-labor attitude, especially during strikes of such helpless persons as the girls employed in the shirtwaist industry.

John R. K. Scott is an extremely wealthy man. His income has been swelled by checks from the P. R. T., Philadelphia's traction monopoly.

His opponent is H. Jerome Jaspan.

Charles W. Staudenmeier. Residence, Ashland, Schuylkill County. His district (29th) includes Schuylkill County.

Senator Staudenmeier is known in the Senate as another utility lawyer—being retained as counsel by the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company.

He is also attorney for the Mellon's Gulf Refining Company.

As chairman of the Senate Judiciary Special Committee he pickled the resolution calling for the expulsion from the Senate of his notorious colleague, Senator John J. McClure.

His opponent is Joseph P. Dando, of Minersville.

G. Mason Owlett. Residence, Wellsboro, Tioga County. His district (25th) includes Potter, McKean and Tioga Counties.

Owlett, though he has served but one term in the Senate, has already been given the highest "honor" the utility, oil and banking big shots of the Republican Party can give him. This year he was elected Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania—a job where he is the special representative of Ernest Tener Weir of National Steel Corporation. He was picked with the blessing of his predecessor, ex-Senator David Aiken Reed, who retired from the job because his sponsor, Uncle Andy Mellon, was too old to continue actual bossism.

Some senators are "utility senators," some are "oil senators," some are "railroad senators," some are "bankers' senators." But in his one term Senator Owlett has gained the distinction of taking in all these categories. On Capitol Hill he is known simply as "the Billion Dollar Senator," because the total wealth of all the corporations he represents as attorney exceeds a billion dollars.

Mason Owlett represents most of the banks in his district.

He represents the Tioga County Bell Telephone Company.

He represents the Elkland Tanning Company.

The Standard Oil Company.

The Pennsylvania Power & Light Company.

The New York Central Railroad.

The Erie Railroad Company.

The Corning Glass Works.

The Borden Milk Company.

The Pet Milk Company.

Owlett is now touring the counties with Joseph R. Grundy, holding secret meetings behind closed doors with wealthy Republicans in an effort to drum up a $5,000,000 slush fund to buy Pennsylvania's vote this Fall. In one county, Berks, they demanded $500,000 from the wealthy manufacturers and utility men.

Owlett is the man who worked behind the scenes lining up the Republican Senators whose conscience urged them to vote to oust McClure. When Owlett got through, there was a solid Republican vote against ousting McClure. Owlett was also one of the star witnesses for the other Republican Senatorial convict, Senator Clark, the bribe solicitor.

Owlett's opponent is Alfred Mulhaupt, Jr., of Bradford.

Senator George Woodward. Residence, Philadelphia. His district (7th) includes the 15th, 28th, 29th, 32nd and 47th wards of Philadelphia.

Senator Woodward became an extremely wealthy man when he married. When he changed from batchelor to benedict he also changed from a Democrat to a Republican. His earthly belongings are now valued at $16,000,000.

He spends most of his time advocating the enactment of a sales tax, which if it became a law would save this multi-millionaire $77,000 a year in taxes.

Senator Woodward, the dillettante senator who wears his golfing pants into the Senate every day, is notable mostly for his two-faced attitude. In Philadelphia he makes a great to-do over his interest in children's welfare, but in the Senate he has been a steady opponent of child labor legislation. He has also resisted all modern workmen's compensation laws.

Joseph K. Ziesenheim. Residence, North Girard. His district (39th) includes Erie County.

Senator Ziesenheim is a large-scale Erie County truck farmer.

He was one of the leaders in the successful fight to kill the chain store tax bill.

Other Erie County farmers report that Ziesenheim is the only Erie County farmer from whom the Erie, Pittsburgh and Cleveland chain stores will purchase produce, and that they accept his shipments unquestioned, while cutting acceptances from other shippers.

Ziesenheim has boasted of his support from the gasoline and oil interests, while his reputed junket to Los Angeles as a guest of the Pennsylvania Railroad is still fresh in the minds of his constituents.

His opponent is Samuel L. Gilson, of Erie.

Senator Leroy E. Chapman. Residence, Warren. His district (38th) includes Venango and Warren Counties.

Senator Chapman is a large-scale oil and gas operator.

He is a banker, a physician, but most important of all is his great friendship with John M. Flynn, president of Grundy's Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Association.

Senator Samuel W. Salus. Residence, Philadelphia. District (2nd) includes 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 30th wards.

Senator Salus was disbarred last year for unethical conduct of his legal business.

When the Supreme Court upheld the disbarment of this lawyer, it cited his case as one of

(Continued on Page 13)

THE SHAME OF THE SENATE

WAGE-EARNERS—
Small business men—
Home owners—
Farmers—

Millions of citizens of Pennsylvania comprising these groups have for so long been denied legislative relief from exploitation by:

Special Interests—
Tax-exempt utilities—
Avaricious employers—
Milk trusts—

that such denials have become accepted as a matter of course.

In a vague sort of way, the exploited realize that somewhere in the law-making or law-repealing processes of our state government there exists a power that silently but surely prevents the enactment of all remedial legislation.

Champions of the State's exploited know all about that power which defeats the will of the people.

They know the identity of the men constituting that power—

They know the identity of the men who control that power.

In the above drawing the artist picturizes that power—that power which controls the machinery of our state government.

Graphically does the artist portray this bloc—this mere handful of men—29 in all—who have been and continue to be able to prevent the passage of any and all bills designed to give protection and security to wage earners; to reduce taxes to home owners and to stop once and for all the exploitation of our farmers.

These 29 men represent the Republican bloc in the Pennsylvania State Senate—

The Battalion of Death—

Twenty-nine men who took solemn oaths to serve the people—

Twenty-nine men who violated those oaths.

Twenty-nine men who have betrayed their trusts and sold out their constituents to the special interests, the utility racketeers, the sweatshop operators, the Grundy manufacturers organization or the McInnerney milk trust.

Not all of these men are basically bad. Not all of them are agents of commercialized avarice. Not all of them are criminals or debarred attorneys. Not all of them are heads of vice rings or bribe solicitors—but some of them are.

Some of them are honest—not only legally honest—but morally honest. Their votes in the Senate are dictated by their own consciences. They are natural Tories—born reactionaries—unable to take a realistic view of the trends of the times.

But such men in the Senate are few.

A majority find the position of State Senator to be one of profit.

Attorney members of the Republican Bloc get profitable retainers as counsel for utility or business corporations.

Publisher members of the Republican Bloc find their memberships quite an aid in obtaining advertising contracts from electric, gas, water and transportation companies, from gasoline distributors, from chain stores, from banks, etc.

One could hardly call these legal retainers or advertising contracts bribes; yet the citizens of Pennsylvania can draw their own conclusions about these Senators and their incomes, after they have read the facts.

Some of these Senators have been convicted of unspeakable crimes and yet brazenly continue to hold their seats in this great body—

But they hold their seats only because a majority of their associates in the Senate, by their vote, said they should.

These 29 men hold the power of life or death over all legislation.

No law can be enacted—

No law can be repealed—

without their votes.

Thus does this bloc of 29 men bar the road to the passage of laws that 11,000,000 men, women and children need to make possible fuller and happier lives.

On November 3, the people of this Commonwealth will have it in their power to say whether or not nineteen of these Senators shall be returned to their seats in the State Senate.

If they go back, the strangle hold of this Old Guard bloc will be perpetuated and with their return will end all hope for the enactment of laws promoting social justice, social security and tax equalization.

If they are defeated—as they should be—there will be renewed hope and opportunity for the placing of remedial legislation on the Statute Books.

Citizens of Pennsylvania are urged to read the summarized records of these 29 men published below—

The record revealed in these brief biographies is almost unbelievable.

But it is a true story and a faithful picture of the present Pennsylvania Senate.

It is a story of a Commonwealth's shame—a story sickening to all decent citizens—a story that stains the proud name of this Sovereign State.

Read the record and act!

We the People

Trade Mark Registered

Published for Pennsylvanians

REED McROBERTS . . . Editor

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AMERICA'S CHILDREN

THE FUTURE OF YOUTH . . . MAIN ISSUE OF THIS CAMPAIGN

IN every campaign there are several issues that are basic.

One of the basic issues is the charge hurled by Republicans that Roosevelt has burdened the nation down with a debt that our grandchildren will have to pay.

This charge has become the basis of the entire Republican campaign. It is the core of every Republican argument.

The Democratic Party is quite willing to accept this issue as the basis of the campaign.

It is willing to accept it as a basic issue for two reasons:

(1) The debt burden is not crushing. Borrowings have been employed to such intelligent purpose that they have more than paid for themselves.

(2) There are two kinds of debt. There is monetary debt, such as the New Deal contracted to put the country back on its feet. That sort of debt can be repaid by a healthy, vigorous country. But there is another debt that cannot be repaid. It is a debt that will really burden your children. It is a debt on which the GOP is silent.

It is the debt of lives lost in war—a debt which America faces, should an inexperienced hand misguide the ship of state during this dangerous period when foreign nations face each other with snarling threats.

It is the debt which sweatshops wring from the undernourished bodies of small children.

It is a debt which labor will have to pay to the overlords if they find themselves again with a free hand over the lives and destinies of the workers.

It is a debt that will have to be paid to those subsidized Fascists who have begun the campaign for bullets instead of ballots.

It is a debt that will have to be paid to unscrupulous utility racketeers who use holding companies to mulct the public.

It is the crushing burden which the self-annointed Lords of Creation will again exact on the common man.

These constitute a debt burden on the welfare of the people—a burden which Roosevelt is lifting from them. They are the more oppressive of the two kinds of debt.

Debt Is An Expression of Faith In Future

In one way, it is an encouraging sign when the Republicans raise the argument of a "crushing burden of debt on our children."

It proves conclusively that no American really believes in his heart that "America is in peril." No American, least of all the Republican spellbinders who make the charge, believes that our American democracy is threatened.

For it shows that every American expects his children to carry on the American system of democracy. We expect that our children will have an American government to which to pay taxes.

Government debt is both a people's living link with its past, and its expression of hope in the future.

If the Colonies had not believed in their future, they would not have contracted the debts that carried us through the Revolution.

If Jefferson had not believed in the future, he would not have paid the then shocking sum of $15,000,000 for the Louisiana purchase. If he had not believed in the future, we would not have paid $7,000,000 for Alaska—a sum that has been repaid over and over in dividends from that territory.

Stable governments live on debt, just as stable businesses do. If you hold a bond of the U. S. Steel Corporation, or of the A. T. & T., that represents a debt of those companies. Those companies have had a bonded debt from the beginning of their existence—and will continue to have one until their books are closed for the last time.

There is only one criterion of debt—is its burden too great.

Applying that criterion to the debt of the big business called the United States of America will clear up a lot of vague denunciations of the Roosevelt Administration.

What is the record of the Roosevelt Administration on debt?

Net Debt Often Over-Estimated

It can be separated into two parts: the total debt, and the debt burden, or the interest on the debt.

The gross public debt on March 3, 1933, was $20,937,350,964. The gross public debt on June 30, 1936, was $33,778,543,494. The debt increase under Roosevelt has been $12,841,192,530.

But the gross increase does not tell the whole story. At the same time there has been an offsetting increase in U. S. Treasury assets. They amount to $6,534,128,999. They are:

(1) Increase of recoverable assets (guaranteed obligations of various agencies), $2,011,146,466; (2) Increase of cash in the Treasury from March 3, 1933 to June 30, 1936, $2,522,982,533; (3) Stabilization fund in Treasury, $2,000,000,000.

In other words, these assets offsetting the gross debt bring it down to $6,307,063,531.

There is another deduction still to be made. Bonus payments were an obligation incurred years ago. The present bonus payments of $1,673,492,532 were a pre-payment of that obligation, not properly chargeable to the cost of the Roosevelt Administration. Deducting bonus payments brings the increased debt incurred by the Roosevelt Administration down to $4,633,570,999.

In other words, about four and one-half billion dollars has been the cost of recovery. It has been the total cost of feeding our destitute, of saving our banks, of bringing America back on an even keel.

In cold figures, what have we got for this increased debt of 4.6 billion?

In 1932, under Hoover, our national income had fallen to 39.5 billion. The most conservative estimates of our 1936 national income is 60 billion. Many businessmen figure it will reach 70 billion dollars. But figuring on 60 billion, our net accumulated increase in national income since Roosevelt took office is 45.4 billion dollars.

Not a bad buy for the 4.6 billion President Roosevelt spent for recovery and relief.

Interest Burden Lowered

We have seen that for a measly net debt increase of 4.6 billion in three years, President Roosevelt has increased our national income by 20 billion dollars a year.

But there is another significant item to a debt besides its size. That is its carrying charge—the interest paid on it annually. What is the Roosevelt record in debt carrying charges?

Here you will note an interesting fact. Though Hoover's administration paid $689,365,106 interest on the 1933 debt, Roosevelt's administration pays only $749,396,802 interest on his larger 1936 debt.

In other words, in the interest on our entire national debt is only $60,031,696 more than that of our 1933 debt. In other words, the American people will pay $60,031,696 for recovery in 1936.

How has Roosevelt held down our interest charge? He did it by refunding old Republican administration debts at lower interest rates.

Roosevelt has done what any wise businessman does. He borrowed to bring recovery.

A big business which is losing money on a run-down factory issues bonds—in other words, borrows—to build a new plant that will operate at a profit. It goes into debt so it can show a profit for its stockholders. It expects its profits to be greater than its debts—just as Roosevelt knew that wise borrowing and spending would make our national income far greater than our debt.

A business borrows money to make a profit for its stockholders.

America's Children Its Stockholders

That brings us back to our children.

For our children are the stockholders in America.

Do you want your children to live in an America that maintains a vigilant peace in a hate-torn world that is ready at any moment to explode into another war? Or do you want your children to be mortgaged to the duPont gang of munitions makers, and the international armament racketeers?

The Roosevelt Administration means peace.

Do you want your children to live in an America where bank deposits are guaranteed, where they do not need to fear losing their savings?

Landon declared in a speech before the American Bankers Association that he considered the guaranty of bank deposits "more dangerous than the wildest currency inflation."

If your children are workers—as are the majority of Americans—do you want them to be slaves of an industrial machine, or do you want them to be free men, free to bargain collectively for decent hours and wages?

The Roosevelt Administration is for union labor; the Republican Party is for company unions.

Do you want your children to have social security—or do you want them to go through the same Depression despair that you suffered under Hoover?

The Roosevelt Administration has brought Social Security.

Do you want your children to live in an America that is owned and operated by the predatory privileged, by the malefactors of great wealth, by the oligarchs of Economic Royalism—or do you want your children to live in an America owned by its common citizens?

The Roosevelt Administration has given America back to its common citizens.

Must Have State Senate to Support Roosevelt

The Roosevelt Administration must be returned to office to continue the work it has started.

And a Democratic State Administration must be empowered to bring the New Deal home to our State.

That means the election of Democratic State Senators and Representatives, and a Democratic Auditor General and State Treasurer.

You have seen how in the Republican controlled Senate 29 men under orders from the Big Business bosses have defied the progressive desires of eleven million Pennsylvanians.

To remedy this condition, Pennsylvania must elect a majority of Democratic officials this Fall.

Progressive, liberal Pennsylvanians must unite behind the Party and the President who have made America a profitable business—profitable in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness—for its common stockholders, your children.

For the sake of your child, who clings trustingly to your hand, and whose stake in life depends on your judgment—

For the sake of the grandchildren who, cuddling in your arms, will be the comfort of your old age, and the inheritors of the country you leave to them—

For those you love, for those for whose comfort and safety you perform your daily toil, for those who will be your only monument in the years to come—

FOR THEIR SAKE, VOTE DEMOCRATIC, NOVEMBER 3.

WARNING TO WORKERS

A few days before election you may find a card in your pay envelope purporting to "explain" a tax on your pay. You may also find a notice posted in your shop.

Beware of these. They are being sent out by Joseph Grundy's Pennsylvania Manufacturers' Assn. They contain several untruths; and the whole is a deliberate and dangerous half-truth.

They do not explain that these are payments on your Old Age Pension, amounting to only 1 percent, or 40c a week for a man earning $40. They do not explain that your employer must pay the same amount for your benefit.

They do not explain that if you are, say 30 years old, and earning $40 a week, you will pay in $1,800 by the time you reach 65; or that your employer will pay in $1,800 for you during those 35 years.

They do not explain that if you are the typical person mentioned above, you will receive $14,500 in benefits from the time you are 65 until you are 85.

They do not explain that your investment is always protected and growing in a special U. S. Treasury Fund.

Beware this pre-election trick of Joe Grundy's.

An Ananias of the Air

By Edward N. Jones, Pennsylvania Works Progress Administrator

BECAUSE the Works Progress Administration represents the outstanding achievement of the Roosevelt Recovery program in Pennsylvania, it has been made the chief target for Republican broadsides.

Big guns and little guns—from the grumbling 16-inch cannon to the little popping pea-shooters—have been blazing away at it for months.

First came Senator Jim Davis. At the insistence of his rich and good friends, Publishers Hearst and Paul Block, he rambled through long Senate hours and longer Tory newspaper columns demanding an "investigation" into Pennsylvania's WPA.

Suddenly his voice ceased to be heard.

Senator Lonergan's Investigating Committee announced it was ready to receive, consider and act upon all charges of coercion of WPA employes.

Senator Davis lapsed into a loud silence, more eloquent than his former noisiness.

He sent the committee one or two anonymous contributions. But when the committee asked him, and Landon's Manager John D. M. Hamilton to put up or shut up—they went out and hired a substitute.

They engaged the services of Radio Commentator William G. Hard, and appointed him official prosecutor of Pennsylvania's WPA. Mr. Hard was to do his prosecuting not in any court or committee, where his charges would be checked, but over the elusive air-waves.

Mr. Hard is a strange hybrid. He is billed as "an independent commentator speaking under the auspices of the Republican Party." In other words, he prostituted his reputation for "expenses," and the offspring was the radio program.

Mr. Hard had for weeks been speaking from Chicago. For a week he was transferred to Philadelphia to fire his shots more point-blank.

Simultaneously, GOP State Chairman M. Harvey Taylor broadcast a frantic appeal to Republicans everywhere to send in all the "WPA dirt" they could lay hands on.

Further, there was sent into Pennsylvania a squad of sleuths guided by Sam Jones, labor spy, to assist Hybrid Hard in obtaining "material" for his attack.

All told, during the five nights he was on the air in Pennsylvania, Hybrid Hard flung 19 stench-bombs at the State's WPA.

Nineteen bombs which turned out to be 19 duds.

And when Mr. Hard went back to Chicago, he was the one to whom their evil odor clung. For the "independent commentator" had exposed himself as "An Ananias of the Air." That odor will cling to Mr. Hard for several years. When he speaks hereafter, his hearers will twitch their nostrils, remembering, and put on their gas masks.

So that the citizens of Pennsylvania may make up their own minds as to the truth or falsity of Mr. Hard's charges, I have had these "Hard affidavits" summarized, and herewith present each and every one of them, together with my answers based upon official records in my office.

I am willing to leave the judgment entirely to the intelligence of the readers.

But I would like to insert one word here. Please remember that in reducing Pennsylvania's WPA quota from its peak to its present level, it was necessary for me to dismiss 70,000 men and women.

These 70,000 are persons who would know WPA intimately. They are the persons from whom Mr. Hard's sleuths might be expected to extract charges. But apparently these 70,000 knew that President Roosevelt's WPA recovery program had been a magnificent success—for from their entire number Mr. Hard's corps of undercover detectives procured no more than a mere handful of affidavits.

William Hard started his broadcasts Monday, October 5. On that day he presented three "cases" against WPA, as follows:

1) Hard charged that "in the 10th division, there was a Mrs. Winnie Booker, a WPA jobholder, serving as a Democratic watcher, and her son Wilfred, also a WPA jobholder, serving as Democratic registrar and another son of hers, Colfield Booker, also a WPA jobholder, serving as Democratic Committeeman and all earnestly devoted to registering WPA workers as Democrats, and very successfully."

The Truth: The only member of the Booker family that ever worked for WPA was Wilfred Booker, who was employed on a WPA project at the Philadelphia Navy Yard until July 31, 1936, when he resigned.

2) Hard charges that a Joseph Maloney of Wilkes-Barre, was fired for refusing to "change his registration."

The Truth: Joseph F. Martin, foreman on the job on which Maloney was employed, stated in a sworn affidavit that Maloney was fired because he wouldn't work.

3) Hard charged that Nicholas Casper said he was told by Joseph G. Schuler, WPA director for Luzerne County, that he would have to change his registration to Democratic to get a job with the WPA.

The Truth: Director Schuler denied this in an affidavit in which he stated: "I never asked Mr. Casper or any other person to change his registration."

On Tuesday, October 6, Mr. Hard was back on the nation-wide network with more "affidavits" against WPA.

1) Hard charged that "a William Feinsinger, a Democratic Committeeman in Philadelphia, was employed by WPA."

The Truth: Feinsinger never was employed by WPA.

2) Hard charged that "a Harry Schmuckler of Philadelphia, a Democratic Committeeman, was employed by WPA."

The Truth: Schmuckler is a Democratic Committeeman and is employed by WPA. There are many Committeemen on relief and thereby eligible for work on WPA. There are Republican Committeemen employed by WPA.

3) Hard read excerpts from a lengthy affidavit made by one Harry Ball, Delaware County project engineer, in which Mr. Ball alleged that politics interfered with the operation of the WPA program in Delaware County.

The Truth: Mr. Ball was right. That was the reason he was transferred to Philadelphia. Mr. Ball was a registered Republican. His father was a member of Chester council, and a henchman of the notorious Senator McClure political machine. If politics had entered into appointments, Mr. Ball would never have got his job. When Mr. Ball began using his position to build up the McClure political machine, his political activities interfered with efficient operation of the program, and he was transferred. A few days after he made his affidavit, Mr. Ball resigned to become an employe of the Sun Oil Company, head of which is Joseph Pew, chief financial angel of the Republican Party in Pennsylvania.

4) Hard read a list of seven residents of Luzerne County working for WPA, who had at one time or another been defeated candidates for public office.

The Truth: The charge is so trivial it is hardly worth answering. Mr. Hard neglected to say for what parties the persons had been candidates. For instance, he names "Joseph Schuler, defeated for Mayor, now WPA Administrator for Luzerne County." Mr. Schuler is Administrator of Luzerne County. He was defeated for Mayor

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MILK: CONTROL, PRICES AND INCOME

(Continued from page 6)

Another little leak which the Earle Board has plugged up has been the fake utilization statement.

The prices for milk are based, as all farmers know, on the utilization of that milk. If a dealer reported that he had been utilizing milk in a low price classification when he had actually been utilizing it under a higher price classification, under the Pinchot Board nothing suffered but his conscience. He could get away with it.

The present Board has tightened up on utilization enforcement. For example, it caught one dealer who was paying farmers on a basis of 45 percent utilization in Class I, when he was actually utilizing 65 percent in Class I. Another was paying 10 percent of his checks on the basis of butter utilization—when he had no one single churn in his plant. It is expected that when the Board gets through with him that dealer will pay back $15,000 for the eight months during which he continued this shady practice.

The Board has also been vigilant in plugging up the leaks through excessive hauling deductions. In a single case one dealer will pay back $21,388 dollars because the Board instituted legal action to recover from him.

The Supplee-Wills-Jones Case

Another dealer whose case was covered in We the People a month ago, the Supplee-Wills-Jones Company of Philadelphia, a subsidiary of the huge $200,000,000 Wall Street National Dairy Corporation combine, "short-changed" its farmers $12,000 every month hoping that the Milk Control Act would be declared unconstitutional.

(By the way, it is interesting how many pleas to the Supreme Court, legal acts, etc., have been instituted by the milk monopolists since the Earle Administration Milk Control Board went into action. Could it be that the Pinchot Board was so much more "satisfactory" to the dealers that these milk monopolists only woke up to the "illegality" of the Milk Control Act when the Earle Administration began administering it in the interests of the farmers and consumers?)

The Supplee-Wills-Jones Company, three months before the Supreme Court's decision, started taking $12,000 a montn out of its farmers' checks. It anticipated that the Milk Control Act would be held unconstitutional. In all, it had deliberately deducted from its farmers $36,000.

The monopolists who made millions from Wall Street stock manipulation when the National Dairy combine was formed in 1923, and which since 1929 had paid more than $12,000,000 in dividends from Supplee-Wills-Jones to National Dairy, now picked the pockets of their farmers to make themselves a skinflint $36,000 profit!

Prompt action by the Milk Board resulted in prompt repayment of that $36,000 to Supplee's farmers. For very shortly after the Board cited the Supplee-Wills-Jones Company, it shamefacedly sent out the checks to cover that amount.

There is an interesting sidelight to consider here—that the cost of the Milk Control Board is many thousands of dollars less than the $187,000-per-year salary paid to Thomas H. McInnerney, the Wall Street manipulator who put together the National Dairy Corporation milk trust and who is now its president.

Milk Sanitation Laws Increase Pennsylvania Farmers' Income

Another reason for the increased cash return Pennsylvania farmers have been getting for their milk in the sanitation laws which the Earle Administration passed. These laws force milk monopolists who had been rigging the market on milk by buying cheap, less sanitary grade milk from other States and foisting it on the public, to buy as pure milk from outside as is required from the Pennsylvania farmer.

Here is how the monopolists worked that particular game.

Dealers boasted to consumers of the high sanitary standards required of the farmers in this State. The monopolists used these high standards as a "sales point" in their advertisements. And it was true that the bottled and other milk they sold did meet high sanitary standards.

But then the dealers deliberately went out of the State—now that they had convinced the public of the high sanitary standards on all milk—and bought less sanitary milk from out-state for use in ice cream manufacturing.

They used the high sanitary standards required of Pennsylvania farmers as a come-on for lower standard milk which they bought from outside for ice cream. And meantime the milk of Pennsylvania farmers, which otherwise would have been used for ice cream, was diverted into cheaper classifications.

The Pennsylvania farmer was literally paying for the advertising which made it possible for these milk monopolists to sell huge quantities of ice cream—and the out-state farmer was getting this business.

Stopped Shady Practice

The Earle Administration passed the sanitation law which required that any milk which comes into this State for ice cream and other purposes must come from inspected and approved sources, and meet the same high standards as are required in this State. In other words, it put the Pennsylvania farmer back on a basis where he was again competing in a fair market for the milk business of this State.

The one Senator who fought this law, who made it the object of vicious personal attack, was Senator G. Mason ("Billion Dollar") Owlett of Tioga County, Republican National Committeeman from Pennsylvania. It is educating to observe that Senator Owlett is also attorney for Borden Company, one of the Milk Trust twins, and for other big milk companies. Under the former Republican Board the milk monopolists controlled the Board. They were content with it then. But now that the Earle Board is in power, working for farmer and consumer, these huge companies are fighting the Board.

In his battle against the Milk Sanitation Law, which ended cut-rate competition from out-State farmers, Mason Owlett was deserted by his Republican colleagues, save for a few of the diehards.

Dairy farmers who look at the figures, especially those dairy farmers in Mason Owlett's district, might do well to ask him a few questions. The New Deal has increased the cash income of those farmers from 20 percent to 30 percent. But in the Northern Tier counties where Mason Owlett has his sphere of influence, and where he has done his best to hinder the workings of the New Deal, even this 20-30 percent increase is far below the increases reported in other sections of the State—increases that run from 40 to 65 percent.

Dairy farmers and farmers who sell milk need only look at the facts to see what the Earle Milk Control Board has done for them.

The story of milk control, milk prices and milk income shows another New Deal Administration unit functioning for the best interest of farmer and consumer.

AND DuPONTS PAY FOR THEM BOTH

Twenty-nine Against 11,000,000

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those which brings the legal profession into blackest disrepute.

Senator Salus' law firm was notorious for its ambulance chasing, for its close contact with the Philadelphia underworld involved in the numbers racket, and worst of all, for deliberately double-crossing a defenseless client.

This case was the shameful Kroekel case. Kroekel was a client of Salus, and was charged with bastardy. The woman in the case won a $9 per week support order for support of her child. With malicious deliberation, Salus' law firm framed her. In framing her it also involved an innocent man and his wife. It had the woman in the case and an innocent husband thrown in jail. An employe of Salus' law firm then approached the woman, offered to "help" her, gained her confidence, then stepped aside while the Salus law firm double-crossed her.

Upholding Salus' disbarment, the Supreme Court called his conduct "distressing." This disbarred lawyer went back to the Senate where his flexible ethical code was valuable to the Big Businesses that run the Republican Senate.

John J. McClure. Residence, Chester, Delaware County. His district (9th) includes Delaware County.

John J. McClure is one of two convicts who occupy high position in the Senate under Republican rule.

In 1933 McClure was convicted in the Federal Courts on conspiracy charges. The charges were based on the fact that he headed a $3,000,000 graft ring that dealt in booze, gambling, and houses of prostitution. McClure, testimony in the case showed, personally drew profit from selling "protection" to the bootleggers who landed liquor in Delaware County; he got "protection" money from the gambling hells of Delaware County. And finally, he got protection money from the houses of prostitution in Chester, his home town. It was brought out at the trial that when one woman complained that she was not making enough money to pay the high protection demanded for operating her bordello, Senator McClure's collector asked: "Why in hell don't you put on some more girls."

McClure is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which has the final say on who is to be taxed. No wonder, then, that he is supported for re-election by Joseph N. Pew of Sun Oil, and by the other big industrialists, manufacturers and utility men of Chester County.

Senator McClure's opponent is Weldon Hayburn, of Concordville, a Coalition candidate behind whom Democrats and Progressive Republicans are united.

Senator Frank J. Harris. Residence, Crafton. District (45th) includes part of Allegheny County.

Senator Harris is the least respected man in the Pennsylvania State Senate. Both Democrats and Republicans alike have for him nothing but contempt. Privately he denounces his Republican colleagues, yet on most occasions he is found voting with them.

His alleged hobby is clean elections, yet everyone who knows anything about politics knows that Frank J. Harris would never have been elected to the Senate were it not for the active support of two of the most corrupt political machines in Pennsylvania—the Miles Bryan machine in McKees Rocks and the Jack Cavanaugh machine in Homestead.

Harris' opponent is P. J. Henney, McKees Rocks.

James J. Coyne. Residence, Pittsburgh. His district (43rd) includes part of the City of Pittsburgh.

Senator Coyne, once a liberal, since the Mellons placed the crown worn by the late Joe Armstrong on his brow, has been a leader of the Stand-Pat bloc in the Senate.

He is owned body and soul by the interests, and carrying out their orders has opposed all labor and social legislation introduced into the Senate.

Coyne's opponent is Thomas Kilgallen.

Senator William H. Clark. Residence, Chester County. His district (19th) includes Chester County.

Senator Clark is the second of two convicts who hold an important office in the Se ate. He was chairman of the Appropriations Committee at the last regular session.

McClure degraded his oath of office to head a rum, gambling and vice ring. His crony Clark violated his solemn oath of office by using his power as chairman of the Appropriations Committee to solicit a bribe from the present State Administration.

Clark offered to put through certain appropriation measures which the Earle Administration desired, in return for insurance on the State Liquor Stores, to be placed through his insurance brokerage firm. The business would have been worth some $7,000 to Senator Clark.

It is significant that during the Pinchot administration, Mr. Clark got his $7,000.

Not only did the Administration refuse his slimy request, but it also fulfilled its obligations by exposing Senator Clark. Indicted and tried, he was convicted by a jury and sentenced. Save for the mercy of a judge, Senator Clark might be in prison today. Because doctors said his health was too bad to send him to jail, the judge let him off with a fine.

Clark was not too sick to serve out his Senate term, nor to be re-elected Republican Chairman of Chester County.

His seat in the Senate is being sought by T. J. McClelland, of Kennett Square.

Leon C. Prince. Residence, Carlisle. District (31st) includes Cumberland, Juniata, Mifflin and Perry Counties.

Although Senator Prince was the man who offered the resolution to oust Senator McClure from the Senate, he was usually found voting the same way as McClure, Salus, Clark, Coyne and other old-guard senators against Governor Earle's program of social and economic legislation.

His opponent is Robert Lee Jacobs of Carlisle.

Peter Graff III. Residence, Worthington. His district (41st) includes Armstrong and Butler Counties.

Owner of the Graff Milling Company, Peter Graff Inc., Graff-Kittanning Clay Products Company, and of the general stores in Worthington and Craigsville, Peter Graff III is also owner of a large farm. He voted against the repeal of the manufacturers' exemptions on the capital stock tax, against minimum wages for women workers, against old age pensions, against the full crew and train limit bills, against workmen's compensation laws, against outlawing company unions.

In brief, he is one of the bulwarks of Republican Big Business rule in the Senate.

His opponent is C. Hale Sipe of Freeport, noted author of Pennsylvania histories.

Benjamin H. Thompson. Residence, 430 Charles Avenue, New Kensington. District (39th) includes Westmoreland County.

Thompson is an attorney in the home town of the Mellons' Aluminum Trust. He is attorney for the Logan Trust Company of New Kensington. To the uninformed this information may have no meaning. The significant fact is that the Logan Trust is a Mellbank bank. The Mellbank Corporation is the holding company through which the Mellons control dozens of banks through the State.

Senator Thompson is tarred with the Mellon brush.

His opponent is John H. Dent of Jeanette, a member of the Democratic House during the last session.

George L. Reed. Residence, Harrisburg. District (15th) includes Dauphin County.

Senator Reed is the Tory of Tories in the Senate. He represents reaction at his blackest. He made the long speech defending McClure when a resolution to oust him was in the Senate. Reed's defense was that since there had been no precedent of ousting a convict, McGlure should not be ousted. Reed also made the big Republican speech against the Social Security bill. In 1933 Reed introduced a bill to abolish the Workmen's Insurance Fund.

One remark of Reed's shows how his typically Tory mind works. When Governor Earle went down to Washington to plead for relief for Pennsylvania during a relief crisis caused by the Republican Senate majority, Reed charged: "Governor Earle's frequent trips to Washington have been made for the purpose of conspiring with Harry Hopkins against Pennsylvania, and not to plead with Hopkins for Pennsylvania."

Reed's opponent is George Kunkel of Harrisburg.

John W. Howell. Residence, Scranton. District (12th) includes Lackawanna County.

Senator Howell owes his place to his political grandmother, Mrs. Margery Scranton, millionaire Republican National Committee Woman. When the Scranton family sold their gas and water system to a New York syndicate, Senator Howell was one of those in on the ground floor. His voice has been silent during the long fight the people of Scranton have waged for lower rates.

Howell also is aces up with the Scranton Electric Company.

Howell is also recognized as manager of one of the world's largest insurance company's real estate holdings in his district—many of which holdings were acquired via sheriff's sale in the days of the Great Engineer.

Howell's most notable venture into State-wide politics was when he went down to Delaware County to tell Senator McClure's constituents that that brilliant statesman was likely to wind up in the Governor's chair. Instead McClure just escaped a penitentiary cell.

Though Howell was elected by a large majority his first term, it was cut in half at the next election. In his own home sector he was given less than 200 lead. When Howell is retired from the Senate it will be a great loss to J. Hayden Oliver, the coal company lobbyist who usually parked himself right near Senator Howell's seat.

Alonso S. Batchelor. Residence, Monaco. District (47th) includes Beaver and Lawrence Counties.

Batchelor is probably the most servile of all the senators working for big business. His county is controlled politically by the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. During the recent special session Governor Earle called him "Public Enemy No. 1."

He is an undertaker in business, and an undertaker in the Senate engaged in embalming progressive legislation. He is also president of the Citizens National Bank of Monaco, of the Penn-Beaver Hotel Company, of the Cannar Building & Loan Company. His political allegiance is to Mr. Blair, attorney and local political manager for J. & L.

Batchelor has a perfect legislative record of voting as the interests desire. He voted wrong on child labor, the full crew and train limit bill, old age pensions, constitutional revision, the manufacturers' tax, miners' certificate bill, outlawing company unions, minimum wages and workmen's compensation.

His opponent is W. J. Eroe, Jr., of New Castle.

Clarence J. Buckman. Residence, Langhorne. District (10th) includes Bucks County.

Senator Buckman has for years been Joe Grundy's personal representative on the floor of the Senate.

"Butcher" Buckman was responsible for the slaughter of the old age pension bill. He has lead the bloc in the Senate in the fight to kill all social and labor legislation.

He is attorney for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and because of numerous other utility clients was unable in 1932 to serve on a Senate committee named to investigate the utilities.

John G. Homsher. Residence, Strasburg. District (13th) includes part of Lancaster County.

John G. Homsher is one of the fossil Republicans in the Senate. He is so hardened in Tory forms that he votes almost mechanically.

Senator Homsher is owner of the Strasburg News, which though often hard-pressed for space because of the Republican National Committee boiler-plate it uses, still manages to find space for advertisements of the Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, the Bell Telephone Company, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and the Conestoga Company, another utility.

His opponent is J. Andrew Frantz of Lancaster.

Edward B. Bennett. Residence, Indiana. District (37th) includes Indiana and Jefferson Counties.

Senator Bennett was defeated in the primaries and is not running this Fall.

The candidate for his seat is P. J. Stapleton of Indiana.

Henry J. Pierson. Residence, Letitz. His district includes part of Lancaster County.

Pierson is another of the wealthy Tories, not noted for anything save his opposition to progressive legislation.

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Twenty-nine Against 11,000,000

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Max Aron. Residence, Philadelphia, District (5th) includes the 17th, 19th, 20th, 31st and 37th wards.

Owned body and soul by Boss Jerry Loucheim. A few years ago the Philadelphia Public Ledger said of him: "When Senator Max Aron moves it means that certain powerful forces are moving. He is the most inconspicuous member of the Senate. . . . But as agent of others he fills an important and peculiar place."

Aron blocked the 1931 Sterling Bill for relief of Philadelphia's unemployed. Last year he represented the Big Five packing interests during their truckers' strike.

Aron's opponent is Israel Stiefel of Philadelphia.

Joseph C. Trainer. Residence, Philadelphia. District (1st) includes 1st, 26th, 36th, 39th and 48th wards.

Senator Trainer, who made his money in the liquor business, is an old-time Vare henchman who has been in ward politics all his political career.

His opponent is Anthony J. Di Silvestro.

Charles R. Mallery. Residence, Altoona. District (30th) includes Blair and Huntington Counties.

Mallery, a stout henchman of the Old Guard gang, is an undercover attorney for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Charles H. Ealy. Residence, Somerset. District (36th) includes Bedford, Fulton and Somerset Counties.

Senator Ealy's background can be seen in his position as general counsel for the Rockefeller-owned Consolidation Coal Company. He is also attorney for the Berwind-White Coal Company, the Berwind Trust Company, and numerous utilities.

Theodore Lane Beane. Residence, Norristown. District (12th) includes Montgomery County.

Senator Beane is one of Big Business' most vocal advocates in the Senate. He proudly proclaims that his election was a tribute to M. Harvey Taylor and Joe Grundy.

Montrose

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tecture of the ancient republics.

Ten years later, as chief executive of Virginia, he planned to remodel the Governor's house at Williamsburg. His design, which was never used, adapted the temple of the ancients to dwelling purposes.

In this design, Jefferson introduced the significant characteristic of the "Classic Revival" by making the pediment an integral part of the roof instead of having the pediment separated from the body of the building.

Jefferson's design for Williamsburg is particularly interesting today because of the tremendous publicity which has made the restoration of the old buildings in Williamsburg a place of pilgrimage.

Today Williamsburg is a perfect Georgian town. All of our American so-called "Colonial" architecture is in reality English architecture of the Georgian period comparable to the homes built in England during the eighteenth century. This architecture is not an indigenous American form as many people fondly suppose.

In 1785, Jefferson designed the Virginia State Capitol in Richmond which was the first time in history that the temple form had ever been built for other than religious purposes. This building preceded the famous European edifices in this style by nearly a generation.

Jefferson, the innovator, was drafted from his architectural activities by the demand of the people. At a crucial period in American life, he was forced to become the leader to protect the people.

Consequently, the impetus he had given to the revival of the classic as articulating American ideals was carried on by other men.

The first authentic example of the Greek order adapted to domestic uses is the Thaddeus Burr house in Fairfield, Connecticut. This Greek Doric house was built in 1790.

Thus it may readily be seen that the men of Montrose in planning their homes, were eager to follow the "Classic Revival" that Jefferson inaugurated and that so aptly fitted the spirit of the times.

At that period in America, the few professional architects were so busy planning public buildings that homes were not designed by architects as they are today.

Gentlemen of means did as Thomas Jefferson, worked out a plan which was usually a composite of something seen in the books and some other house already erected.

A HOME IN MONTROSE

The local carpenter assisted in the design and built the home.

The first book to guide builders appeared in 1830. Asher Benjamin in his tome, "The Architect or Practical House Carpenter," said: "I consider it necessary that all practical house carpenters should be fully acquainted with the orders of architecture, particularly those who reside in the country, where they have no opportunity of consulting an architect."

Montrose was fertile soil for the use of Benjamin's aid.

When the wave of sympathy for the Greeks in the War of Independence spread through the land, Montrose sent a money contribution to help the Greeks. Logically, its citizens choose the temple type of home as a habitat manifesting their romantic admiration for the traditional Greek culture.

The actual sources of design for the homes of Montrose could not be determined.

A diligent search at Montrose did not reveal either the Asher Benjamin book or the popular "Modern Builder's Guide" by Minard Lafever in the possession of the descendent of one of the prominent builders of the town, Avery Frink.

Conversation with informed citizens pointed to the fact that Mr. Frink and William Boyd were known to have built a majority of the exquisite old houses.

One of the few buildings in Montrose that had not been cared for is the "Town Hall."

This building was originally the church used by the Universalist Society. Although the society was organized in 1831, the church was not erected until 1843.

The curator of the historical society said that eventually the structure was no longer used by the church and became the Town Hall.

A colorful character, one Professor Danielle, a French dancing master and costumer, had evidently given plays and other entertainments in the building.

The curator told of a grand festival, evidently like a carnival, which Professor Danielle presented as his last triumph. The youth of the town, gaily attired, made a procession to the fair grounds. Soon thereafter, the professor passed on.

The Town Hall fell into sad disrepair.

Fortunately, the County Commissioners and the American Legion sponsored a project to restore the building for use as a combination of county offices and a community center.

The Works Progress Administration is now completing the rejuvenation of this fine example of American architecture which was originated in the eighteenth century by Thomas Jefferson. The style spread widely by 1820 and flourished until about 1850.

So today, Thomas Jefferson might come to Montrose and be delighted to find his ideas living in cherished homes and public buildings beautifully maintained.

W. R. Hearst Would-Be Maker of Presidents

(Continued from page 5)

Hearst—Falsifier

William Randolph Hearst has been exposed time and time again as being untruthful. He has been exposed as a deliberate and malicious liar in the columns of his newspapers.

To Hearst, the wish is the truth; not truth his wish.

Perhaps no more damning incident exposed this trait than when in 1927 he attempted to involve the United States in war with Mexico by presenting forged documents to "prove" that high Mexican officials had bribed four United States Senators.

A Mexican Government unfriendly to Hearst, the great absentee landlord, was in office. Hearst undertook to inflame the United States against Mexico. The campaign began with the scare line in the Hearst press: "MEXICO PLOT AGAINST U. S.!"

The headlines continued:

"MEXICO SENT $1,000,000 TO PUSH ANTI-U. S. REVOLUTION."

"CALLES TRIED TO BRIBE AMERICAN PRESS."

"$2,400,000 MEXICO FUND USED IN NEW YORK."

"MEXICO PLOT AIMED AT SENATE: CASH ORDERED PAID 4 SENATORS."

This last charge brought immediate investigation by the Senate. It developed that the documents, of which Hearst said, "There is no question of the authenticity of these documents as records of the government in Mexico," had been obtained from one Miguel Avila, a Texan half-breed.

The documents purported to show that Senators Borah, Heflin, Norris and LaFollette had been subjects to bribes totaling $1,115,000.

Questioned in the Senate (on December 16, 1927), Hearst said he had not investigated whether the money had been paid to the Senators. He said he had not asked the Senators involved. He said he had no evidence the money had been paid. Finally, he was asked:

Q. "Have you ever heard of any evidence to sustain such a charge?

A. "No; I do not believe the charge."

Hearst himself did not believe the charge, yet he had been publishing it broadcast throughout the United States!

Wrote Senator Norris from his sick-bed, in an open letter to Mr. Hearst:

"In other words, for the sake of your financial investments, you were not only willing to ruin the reputation of honest and innocent men but you were willing to plunge our country into war with a friendly neighbor, and thus increase the army of widows and orphans and wounded and crippled soldiers."

Shortly afterward, Senate handwriting experts pronounced the "incontrovertible documentary evidence" (how Hearst loves that resounding phrase) a gross forgery. Hearst's own committee of experts pronounced them rank forgeries. Hearst, it seems, was willing to investigate untruths after they had been published and denounced as untruths.

In other words, they were not true, Hearst knew they were not true, but since he wished they were true, he was willing to publish them as truth.

Landon. It is dejecting to the American people to find Governor Landon, Presidential candidate of an historic party, indulging in half-truths, as dangerous as untruths.

Half-truths stud the speeches of the man Hearst picked for President.

Recent examples are found in his Minneapolis speech. One example should suffice. Landon was attacking the Administration's reciprocal tariffs. He pointed to the tariff on Cheddar (American) cheese.

He said that the tariff on Cheddar cheese from Canada had been lowered from 7c to 5c (true). He said that in the last six months of 1935 one-half million pounds had been imported, and that in the first six months of 1936 4,000,000 lbs. had been imported. He said that the price fell from 17c to 12½c.

On the day of his speech the price was 18c. He neglected to mention that. He neglected to say that the drop from 17c to 12½c was a seasonal drop, occurring every year. He neglected to say that during the same period under Coolidge the prices annually dropped some 5½c. He neglected to say that under Hoover the price dropped 10c. He neglected to say that while imports were increasing 3,500,000 lbs., home production increased 33,500,000 lbs.

Like Hearst, Landon was using the figures that fitted his preconceived argument, not the prices that fitted the facts.

It is the same sort of untruth, in a different vein, to tell the Old Guard Republicans of the industrial East that taxes will be cut should he become President; then to tell the farmers of the West that they will get more relief than under Roosevelt.

It is a similar sort of untruth to promise one group more government spending, and at the same time promise another lower Federal taxes.

Yet that has been Landon's desperate campaign.

Hearst does not hesitate to breed war to increase his circulation.

Would Landon, inexperienced in statecraft, let the man who made him guide America into war?

Hearst, the multi-millionaire, hates to pay taxes.

Which tax promise would Landon keep? Would he follow the Hearst precepts and cut down on what he calls "indirect taxes"—the taxes on such wealthy corporations as Hearst owns?

And if Landon would keep his promise to give far more in Federal funds to farmers, would he get the money from the sales tax on the necessities of the poor which his maker, Hearst, advocates?

Hearst despises teachers.

How will teachers greet the $25-per-week salary Governor whom Hearst is trying to foist upon them.

Hearst has clamored in his papers against utilities and big corporations, while undercover he plays their game and owns corporations with Morgan and Mills.

You need only look to see that Morgan, Mills, Mellon, Rockefeller, Pew, Weir, Grundy and the du-Ponts, are the biggest contributors to Landon's campaign fund.

Hearst despises labor, and grinds it down wherever he has the chance.

What will Landon's attitude toward labor be, should he be elected President.

Hearst is the American Fascist, the studious advocate of Hitlerism. Hearst is American Public Enemy No. 1.

IF BY SOME CATASTROPHE OF NATURE GOVERNOR LANDON, CREATURE AND CREATION OF WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THESE UNITED STATES, WHAT HOPE HAVE YOU, AMERICA'S COMMON CITIZENS, FOR THE FUTURE OF OUR COUNTRY?

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F. CLAIR ROSS:
PORTRAIT OF A PROGRESSIVE

YOUNG LIBERAL WHO SEEKS ELECTION AS STATE TREASURER IS DESCENDANT OF PIONEER PENNSYLVANIANS

F. Clair Ross—Candidate for Treasurer.

THE last Democratic State Treasurer of Pennsylvania was William H. Berry, who held office in 1906-08.

His term of office is noted for one thing—something no treasurer since then has duplicated.

William H. Berry was the man who ferreted out and exposed the Capitol graft scandal, in which the Republican machine run by Boss Matt Quay and Boss Boies Penrose looted the State for millions of dollars in the building of our Capitol.

Every State Treasurer since then has been Republican.

And no State Treasurer since then has turned a finger to expose any graft that undoubtedly took place in the long Republican years since William Berry's time.

A State Treasurer may be one of two things.

He may be a glorified bookkeeper, drawing down a big salary from the taxpayers by keeping sets of figures. Or he may be a real watchdog of the Treasury.

This year the people of this State have another opportunity to give us another Democratic State Treasurer.

The Candidate is F. (for Franklin) Clair Ross. You will be interested in hearing about him.

You might pass this man up in a crowd. In fact, if he were in a crowd of tall men, you probably would not see him at all. For Clair Ross is not a big man physically.

But when you see him, as you talk to him, you notice that he is wiry, alert, aggressive, the product of the pioneer stock that settled Pennsylvania. You notice his quick, keen, sharp eyes. You are impressed by his alert mind. And you understand why he was the Deputy Attorney General who kept track of Administration measures passing through the House—guarding them against tricky amendments, watching to see that representatives of the Tory interests did not slip anything over on the people of Pennsylvania. The late Speaker Sarig called him "the train dispatcher of the New Deal legislative program."

Clair Ross left a rich and growing practice in Butler to become a Deputy Attorney General. You ask him why he deserted a lucrative and certain practice to enter the uncertain field of politics.

"I am a Pennsylvanian," Clair Ross replies, "and my ancestors for generations have helped make Pennsylvania history. I felt that history was going to be made again in Pennsylvania under the Earle Administration. I knew that our Party had a program of progressive legislation. We have gone some distance along the liberal road. And I know now that if we elect a Democratic Senate this Fall, abuses that have stood for generations will be wiped out."

Clair Ross was born at Sandy Lake, Mercer County, on January 3, 1895, to Clement V. Ross and Maud McElwaine Ross. The Rosses were original settlers in that district—pioneers. They were living in Mercer County long before it became a county. The old Presbyterian Church up there, which celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1899, was founded by early members of the Ross family. His mother's family, the McElwaines, were also Mercer County pioneers. His great-grandfather, John McElwaine, proprietor of a country store, founded the district's first institution for higher education, the famed old McElwaine Institute, which would correspond to a high school of these days.

Like many another youngster, Clair Ross' first job was as newsboy, selling the Venango Daily Herald on the streets of Sandy Lake. While he was going to high school he got his first regular job, working in Muse's General Store at $1 a week. Working did not prevent him from graduating from high school at the age of 16.

He went to Grove City college and graduated three years later, aged 19. At college he worked his way through by waiting on table. Then he taught school at Derry High, Westmoreland County, for three years until 1917.

During the War Mr. Ross enlisted in the air service, with the Flying Division Signal Corps. On September 3, 1919, he married Miss Carrie E. Bennett of Derry, daughter of a railroad engineer who for many years was a well-known member of the Brotherhood. Mr. and Mrs. Ross have two daughters, aged 15 and 9.

It had always been Mr. Ross' ambition to be a lawyer. After the War he attended University of Michigan Law School, the Columbia University Law School, where he was graduated in 1923. "At Columbia," says he, "I had one of the finest experiences of my life—doing special work in my senior year for Harlan Fiske Stone, now Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and for Thomas I. Parkinson, then an instructor, but now president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society."

He was admitted to the bar in 1924 and has practiced in Butler since then. He was appointed Deputy Attorney General by Attorney General Margiotti in January, 1934.

The particular departments under Deputy Attorney General Ross' charge have fitted him well for the position of State Treasurer. One of his departments has been the State Emergency Relief Administration. The State Treasurer is a member of the Relief Board, which helps determine the State's relief policy. Most people consider that it would be safer to have a Democrat than a Grundy-Pew-Weir-Mellon man in that position.

He has worked with the Auditor General's department during his service as Deputy Attorney General. Candidate for Auditor General this Fall is that noble Democrat, Senator Warren R. Roberts.

He has also worked with the Bureau of Mines, and with the Department of Public Instruction, in which both he and Mrs. Ross, as former school teachers, have had a special interest.

Mr. Ross joined the American Legion in 1919, the year it was founded. He was Commander of the Butler American Legion Post for two years, 1930 and 1931, and was District Commander of the 26th District in 1932 and 1933. He is also a member of the Masonic order and of the Odd Fellows. An enthusiastic sportsman, he is Past President of the Butler County Hunting and Fishing Club.

F. Clair Ross will be a State Treasurer in sympathy with the liberal, progressive ideals of the Roosevelt and Earle Administrations. As a member of the special committee of the Earle cabinet, he helped draft legislation to enable the workers, the aged, the blind and the State's mothers to share in the benefits of the National Social Security Act passed by Congress.

The Republican Senate killed most of these benefits—just as it killed many other liberal bills Mr. Ross helped to prepare—child labor bills, minimum wage and maximum hour laws, compensation law revision, and many others.

But as Treasurer, Clair Ross expects to see a Democratic Senate give the State liberal legislation the Republican Old Guard has denied it.

Liberal legislation is typical of the new trend of thought that has swept Pennsylvania away from its old, reactionary, Tory Republican moorings, to swing it into the Roosevelt column. Clair Ross is typical of the younger generation men who are working for this ideal of progressive Pennsylvania. None of his family have ever held elective office. But now Clair Ross seeks it for one purpose:

"To help make liberal history in Pennsylvania under the Earle Administration. To see the abuses of generations wiped out."

AN ANANIAS OF THE AIR

(Continued from Page 11)

of Wilkes-Barre in 1932—as the candidate of the Republican Party.

5) Hard charged that a "Miss May Brett, a Democratic Registrar and a WPA employe, performed her duties as Registrar at the polling place during the entire registration period on days when she would normally be working on at the WPA project."

The Truth: No charge was made that Miss Brett was paid by WPA for the time she served as registrar. Two of the three days she served, her project was not operating. On the third day she drew on her accumulated overtime to compensate for her leave. As for her serving as registrar, probably even Mr. Hard would not be so bold as to claim that a WPA job should deprive workers of their rights and duties as citizens.

Wednesday, October 7. Mr. Hard returned to the "mike" with more "affidavits."

1) Hard charged that one Earle Musselman of Harrisburg "changed his registration from Republican to Democratic in order to qualify for a WPA job at $17.50 a week," and that later Musselman was fired for refusing to pay his foreman for a ticket to a Jackson Day dinner.

The Truth: Earle Musselman had been a State employe. After the advent of the Democratic Administration at Harrisburg he continued to be a State employe until October, 1935, when he was dismissed. He had changed his registration from Republican to Democratic prior to the date of his dismissal from the State payroll.

On October 31, 1935, Musselman was employed by WPA as a foreman. On May 5 the project on which he was employed closed down. Musselman was not "fired," as intimated by Mr. Hard. It is interesting to note that during Musselman's employment on WPA he changed his registration back from Democratic to Republican, and that shortly after his WPA work was completed, Musselman went to work for the Republican Administration of the City of Harrisburg.

Musselman has made a statement that no one connected with WPA ever tried to sell him any tickets or collect for any tickets.

2) Hard again quoted from the "affidavit" of Harry Ball, who received a lucrative job with Joe Pew of Sun Oil following the making of his affidavit. Ball stated that a foreman under him named Harry Barrett, solicited subscriptions from WPA workers for a political party publication.

The Truth: Barrett made an affidavit denying that he had ever asked anyone for a subscription to any publication.

3) Hard offered a copy of a letter sent out by Hugh Brady, Democratic chairman of Lackawanna County, asking for contributions, and insinuated that the letter had been sent to WPA workers.

The Truth: Hard offered no proof that this letter had been sent to WPA employes. It was no doubt a circular letter as is sent out by both parties during the campaign.

Hard's fables were beginning to catch up with him, so the next evening, Tuesday, October 8, he "shot the works" as a prelude to a quick getaway —back to Chicago.

1) Hard renewed the Munchausen tales as told by Irwin A. Williamson and Raymond Wheelock, both of whom had been fired from the WPA educational program in Philadelphia. Messrs. Williamson and Wheelock were witnesses before the famous Owlett Committee that brazenly undertook to "investigate" WPA until restrained by a Federal Court.

The story told jointly by Williamson and Wheelock charged "politics" in the WPA educational program.

The Truth: The best answer to the above charges are to be found on Page 1348 of the "Legislative Journal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" for August 4—an address made by Senator Thompson, from which I quote:

"I wonder if this committee intends to bring more witnesses before it like the star witness of the recent illegal investigation. I am referring to one witness by the name of Irwin A. Williamson. Mr. Williamson, who gave practically all the testimony during the hearing which Mr. Owlett held here in Harrisburg, in defiance of the Federal Court's restraining order. Mr. Williamson, who was dismissed seven months ago, had a WPA supervisor's job. He was dismissed from his job as incompetent and inefficient, a general nuisance and a trouble maker.

"I might point out that the WPA inherited Mr. Williamson from a previous work relief program of the Pinchot administration. Mr. Williamson came into the WPA organization on a fraudulent application and statement of experience and previous employment. This just came to light recently.

"Mr. Williamson, the committee's star witness, stated in his application that he had been associated with Admiral Byrd as secretary of personnel on the Admiral's Antarctic Expedition. Admiral Byrd's office never even heard of Mr. Williamson.

"He also stated that he had been employed by Sir Hubert Wilkins as a diver on his submarine Nautilus on its trip to the North Pole.

"Sir Hubert's office never heard of Mr. Williamson.

"He also stated that he had been employed by Harvey Firestone and by the New York Times. He stated that he was a special correspondent for the Times on the Graf Zeppelin.

"Firestone's office never heard of him. The New York Times heard of him, not as an employe or correspondent however, for he was never on the newspaper's payroll, at least not under his right name. The Times heard of him when he was arrested in Philadelphia on a mail fraud charge, for trying to promote an expedition to South America in a boat which a Federal Judge, who presided over one of the hearings in the case, declared he would "have difficulty in crossing the Delaware River.

"This is the same Mr. Williamson who, according to the Philadelphia Evening Ledger, disappeared when Federal marshalls seized his craft on which he proposed to explore the South American waters.

"It is the same Mr. Williamson who in his WPA application asserted that he was a member of the Explorers' Club of New York City and the Press Club of America. The Explorers' Club of New York never heard of Mr. Williamson, and nobody has ever heard of the Press Club of America.

"That's the type of witness Mr. Owlett had in his first alleged investigation of WPA.

Affidavits — Bought and Paid For

2) Hard offered "testimony given under oath at Harrisburg on June 3 of this year by a WPA worker, Louis Cohen. He alleges he was threatened and coerced by the Chairman of the Democratic Dauphin County Committee, that he gave him a lecture on public service as follows: 'You understand that you are working on a WPA project and that you are getting Democratic money—not Republican money.'"

The Truth: Cohen did make an affidavit as charged above. He also made another admitting that he had been paid cash for his affidavit by Senator G. Mason Owlett and in addition had been promised a job.

3) Hard offered "testimony given under oath also on June 3 of this year at Harrisburg by the ex-WPA worker W. E. Hamilton. He alleges he is an ex-WPA worker because of his temperamental or other inability to become a New Dealer."

The Truth: Hamilton left his WPA employment for hospital treatment. He was not dismissed.

4) Hard offered "affidavits from Carmen Marranca, Charles Marchese and Michael Cappizo of Pittston. They tell stories of threats and of demotions and dismissals on account of failure on their part to go along with the New Deal in the matter of suffrages at the polls."

The Truth: All three men named by Hard are still employes of WPA.

5) Hard offered "affidavits" by John Hannah, Ralph Seer and Peter Frener, all of Delaware County, charging they were unable to get work for their trucks because they were Republicans.

The Truth: Trucks are engaged by the Procurement Section of the United States Treasury after competitive bidding. They are not hired by the Works Progress Administration.

6) Hard offered an "affidavit" made by Mary Caroline Shearer of Indiana, Pa., accompanied by a letter written by the Democratic County Chairman demanding a $27 contribution to the Democratic campaign fund.

The Truth: Miss Shearer never was employed by WPA.

7) Hard offerd an affidavit offered by O'Neil C. Cook, who charged that he had been fired because he showed up on the project wearing a Landon sunflower.

The Truth: Cook was not fired for wearing a sunflower. He was fired for continually reporting late on the project, and because he was a hindrance to the other workers in performing their duties. On this particular project, when a check-up was made after Cook's charges, it was found that there were 18 Republicans and 13 Democrats. Some of the Republicans were wearing sunflowers. Cook was a road foreman under the Pinchot administration and was charged with coercing relief workers to vote for Republican candidates.

8) Hard charged that Emerson G. Glouner had affirmed that he was convinced that his loss of a WPA job as foreman was due to the fact that he stayed on the job and worked on election day instead of working at the polls in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

The Truth: Glouner, a non-relief worker, was laid off along with several hundred others in a general reduction of forces. Politics had nothing to do with his suspension.

Supplementing the efforts of Mr. Hard who was pinch-hitting for the chairman of the Republican National Committee, the Pennsylvania State Republican Committee, while Mr. Hard was in Pennsylvania, released to the newspapers statements containing a series of charges against the WPA which equalled Mr. Hard's record for mendacity.

Here are a few choice samples of the Republican State Committee's allegations:

GOP charge No. 1. George Green, negro, of 1524 North Hutchinson street, Philadelphia, was fired from a WPA job because he registered Republican. This was based on an affidavit which the committee asserted Green signed in the Republican campaign headquarters in Philadelphia in the presence of Republican party officials.

The Truth: George Green never worked for the WPA. The WPA has no record of the project on which he alleged he was employed.

GOP charge No. 2. Harry F. Besecker, Guilford township, Franklin county, was fired because he wore a Landon-Knox button. This was based on Besecker's signed statement, according to the GOP committee.

The Truth: Harry F. Besecker was never on relief and never worked for the WPA.

The above constitute a complete and full record of all the charges made during four nights of nation-wide broadcasting by Mr. Hard and to some of the most flagrant made by the State Republican Committee. On the fifth night, when the charges were beginning to boomerang, Mr. Hard attempted to make no more. Instead he made a general attack, then fled back to Chicago.

Each and every one of Hard's specific charges has been refuted. This is an answer not only to these specific charges. but to all similar charges. Refutation of these charges against the Works Progress Administration brands Mr. Hard as the most notorious Ananias of the American Air-Waves.

There is one significant fact to keep in mind.

Since my appointment as WPA Administrator in Pennsylvania. I have been the agent in spending more than $196,000,000 for recovery in this State—for jobs for destitute men and women.

Despite the other lies that have been piled up, no one has ever raised his voice to claim that one penny of that vast sum has gone for graft, or has been spent dishonestly. That is a record of which I am proud.

Mr. Hard was the mouthpiece of the Republican Party in its attempt to smear WPA. This effort cost the GOP more than $150,000 in radio time; cost for Mr. Hard's "expenses," for Mr. Hard's travel allowances, for the wages and expenses of Mr. Hard's sleuths.

It was based on rumor and falsity. And it was a complete washout.

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